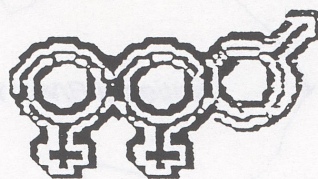


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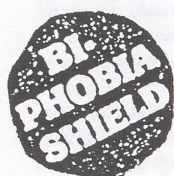
BIWAYS



VOLUME 2 NUMBER 1

FEBRUARY 1993

NATIONAL NEWSLETTER OF THE BISEXUAL MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALIA
PRODUCED BY THE AUSTRALIAN BISEXUAL NETWORK PO BOX 490 LUTWYCHE QLD 4030
INCORPORATING BIWAYS NEWSLETTER FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BISEXUAL NETWORK



LA TROBE BI-FRIENDLY GROUP

PRIDE
AND
PREJUDICE

BISEXUALITY
VISIBILITY
DAY

VICTORIAN BISEXUAL NETWORK

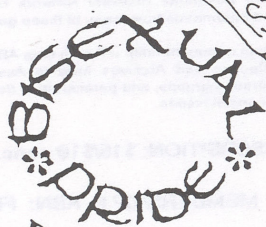
SYDNEY BISEXUAL PRIDE

BISEXUALS
AT
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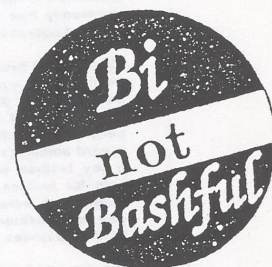
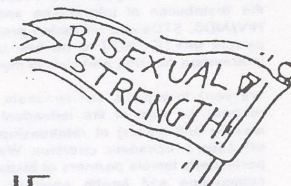
L.I.B.
LOVE IS BOUNDLESS

SOUTH
AUSTRALIAN
BISEXUAL
NETWORK

PICNIC
IN THE
PARK
ADELAIDE



Bisexual
Q ueer



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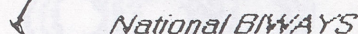
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BRISBANE BI GROUP

THE BI-SEX
BOOM



National BiWAYS

P.O. Box 490
Lutwyche
Queensland
AUSTRALIA 4030

EDITOR
Wayne Roberts

CONTRIBUTORS
Margaret Lavell, Scott Anderson, Adrian Millar,
Les Derrin, Anna Brown.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

National BiWAYS is produced by the Australian Bisexual Network to inform its audience about social, political and personal issues relevant to bisexuality, to provide a forum for exchanging opinions and sharing experiences, to link up with and support geographically or socially isolated bisexual people, to foster the Bisexual Movement in Australia and to help build a diverse multicultural community of bisexual and bi-friendly people in Australia.

ABN realises that bisexuality is inextricably linked to other identities (gender, race, class, etc). Our intention is that *National BiWAYS* will represent a broad spectrum of bisexual voices and images. We are committed to taking an active role in building a multicultural bisexual community free of racism, sexism, classism, homophobia and other forms of oppression.

Through self-examination and through the contents of the newsletter, we will challenge our own racism, classism, sexism (and our own biphobia) as well as that of others. We will work to create a supportive bisexual community and to promote equality and understanding for bisexual people in both the heterosexual and the lesbian/gay communities. We regard ourselves as part of a larger sexual minority (queer) community, a gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender community, and consider the fight for lesbian and gay rights to be our own. We advocate the recognition, inclusion and involvement of bisexual people in all existing gay and lesbian communities, in lesbian and gay politics and in HIV/AIDS issues, research and education.

We are sex-positive, recognising that we live under increasing sexual oppression. We support sex education for its own sake. We advocate the distribution of information and resources to halt the spread of HIV/AIDS, STDs and unwanted pregnancies. We support the rights of people with HIV/AIDS to be free of discrimination, to have access to information, housing and quality medical care and treatments.

We seek to expand, not constrain, the definitions of bisexual and we respect the right of the individual to define her/his self-definition(s), identity and type(s) of relationship(s), free from any social, political, religious or economic coercion. We acknowledge the right of partners, particularly female partners of bisexual men, to quality non-judgemental counselling and health services, to greater understanding by all communities and to honesty in their relationship.

National BiWAYS is published at least once every two months (if not monthly). It is available by subscription, exchange or from the various affiliated bisexual groups in each Australian state and territory. The views expressed in this newsletter are those of the authors unless otherwise stated. The inclusion of a person's name or photograph or business advertisement should not be taken as an indication of their sexual identity.

The Australian Bisexual Network and *National BiWAYS* are unfunded and rely on your support to keep going. We welcome submissions of material for publication, assistance with production, involvement in Network and group activities, individual and community financial or "in kind" support.

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Bi!

EDITORIAL

This is the first issue of *National BiWAYS*. It has taken over from *BiWAYS* the newsletter of the Western Australian Bisexual Network, of which seven (7) issues were produced during 1992. *BiWAYS* was published under some limiting difficulties and personal sacrifices by those few involved in its production and distribution.

It is hoped that through your support and the backing by various sectors of the community, *National BiWAYS* will not suffer from those same limitations. This is your voice and your link to the bisexual community in Australia. Be a part of it. You will feel better for it. You will grow personally and socially.

I would like to thank those people and bodies that have contributed to and assisted with the production of this newsletter.

On a different note, I would like all readers to seriously think about the forthcoming Federal election which will be held in April or May. I want you to examine the track records of the major parties on the issues around sexuality, race and gender. Look at what the Opposition have said about reimposing a ban on homosexual and bisexual people in the Defence Forces, about ending the rights of a gay or defacto partner to immigrate to Australia or remain here with their Australian lover, or the risks to HIV/AIDS funding. With the conservatives looking as though they will be the next government in West Australia and what has occurred in Tasmania and Victoria under conservative State governments, we must really make our federal election vote count. Find out what your local candidates support or oppose. More on politics next issue.

Wayne

SUBSCRIBE TO *National BiWAYS*

NOW

Be part of the growing Bisexual Movement in Australia by subscribing to *National BiWAYS*.

For your subscription you will not only receive at least 6 issues of *National BiWAYS* posted, but you will help build a stronger bisexual movement and community. You will be able to have a link with other bisexual women and men around Australia and overseas.

National BiWAYS is sent to other bisexual and bi-friendly groups in Australia, New Zealand, North America, the United Kingdom, Europe and Russia. The Australian Bisexual Network receives in exchange, newsletters and information from many of those groups.

Your subscription or membership will also help ABN develop a Bisexual Resource Collection and Archives here in Australia, send *National BiWAYS* to overseas groups, and participate in debates and campaigns linked to the bisexual issues.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$15/\$10 conc. per year.

MEMBERSHIP to ABN: FREE.

FINANCIAL MEMBERSHIP: \$20/\$12 conc. per year.

WANTED

Stories, articles, poetry, jokes, drawings, cartoons, personal life stories and bi histories, book reviews, film reviews, news items, paper clippings, anything of an interest to bisexual people or their partners or from bisexual people with some underlying bisexual theme. We would particularly like material from bi women, bisexual Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders, bisexuals from non English speaking backgrounds, bisexuals from various religious backgrounds, groups that include bisexuals and from teenage or young bisexuals.

Deadline for next issue is Feb. 20th.

Bisexual...
assume nothing

BISEXUAL
STRENGTH!!

3.

THE DAWNING OF THE AGE OF THE BISEXUAL MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

Bisexual women and men across Australia are "coming out" and, for many, declaring that they have rights too. What we are witnessing is the dawning of a bisexual movement in this country which is a reflection of what is taking place in other westernised countries such as the USA, Canada, NZ, the UK, Japan, those of Europe and even Russia. The movement in Australia is gathering momentum. In a little over twelve months, we have seen bisexual groups for men and women form in Perth, Sydney, Adelaide and Melbourne, the first National Bisexual Conference, and the establishment of a national network and newsletter based in Brisbane. All this has occurred in a climate that has offered little support. In time this movement will develop into a bisexual community that must forge strong links and alliances with the existing gay and lesbian communities around the country. For this to occur they in turn must accept change by accepting bisexuality as a valid lifestyle of equal status to their own. Let us see "our community" referred to as the gay, lesbian and bisexual community.

Bisexuality is nothing new, however, the term bisexual was only coined this century. So who is a bisexual? Well a bisexual person is someone who has sexual and/or emotional attractions towards people of both genders. These attractions need not be at the same time or of equal intensity. Some sexuality researches also look at a person's dreams and fantasies as well as behaviours and feelings. The percentage of the population that are bisexual or have a bisexual potential is estimated to be around fifty percent. You do not need to act on your desires to identify as bisexual. Other people who are actively bisexual in behaviour may identify as straight or lesbian/gay. It is the right of the individual to choose the identity that best suits their personal and social needs. Many bisexuals live out monogamous existences in a heterosexual or a homosexual relationship. This adds to their invisibility as bisexuals because other people assume them to be either straight, gay or lesbian.

Many civilisations actively practiced bisexuality until more recent religious and Victorian values and laws drove most of it underground as it did with homosexuality. Bisexuality has remained relatively invisible because of social attitudes and a dualist construction of sexuality. Many of the great gay male and lesbian heroes and idols of history were in fact bisexual. A fact too often dismissed by those wishing to claim, politicise and promote them as beacons of

homosexuality and gay and lesbian role models. The reclaiming of our bi-history has become one of the important goals of the bisexual movement.

Bisexual women and men have been part of the general push for gay rights since the Stonewall Riots of 1969. The Gay Liberation Movement that followed was an all encompassing movement but somewhere along the track the word "gay" became synonymous with white, middle class male homosexual. This is again changing. Due to the rise of the moralist and extreme right and the devastating impact AIDS has made, there is a greater need for solidarity and coalition politics. We have seen overseas the emergence of a new politically active queer community that is accepting and inclusive of gay men, lesbians, bisexuals and transgender people.

Why then is there a need for a bisexual movement or bisexual groups? Well, bisexual groups have been about since the early 1970's in countries such as the USA. They developed as a result of the specific social, political and support needs of bisexual men and women. More have developed in recent times because of the rejection of bisexual people by the gay and lesbian communities and groups and the stigmatisation and scape-goating of bisexuals in the AIDS debate by both the straight and gay communities.

Here in Australia, bisexuals have been excluded from the political rights process and from the AIDS debate. Their numbers have been made invisible through plain silence or through being absorbed into the "gay and bisexual" or "men who have sex with men" terminology. The gay and lesbian communities around Australia still have not come to terms with the word bisexual or the inclusion of bisexuals in their community. Far too often they adopt the same dualist approach taken by a patriarchal heterosexual society: you must be one or the other. Bisexuals are now saying this approach is wrong. Liberation should be for all sexualities, for all genders. Biphobia keeps oppression alive by refusing to accept the range of human sexuality, and by separating bi people from other queers it stops us forming a powerful coalition against heterosexism and patriarchy. A person must have the right to choose the person they love, choose the type of relationship that makes them happy without fear and discrimination.

We are proud to have a movement which claims its right to organise separately when needed, while refusing separatism: we will always be involved

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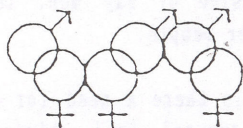
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politically, emotionally and sexually with people of other sexualities. Our sexuality is a source of joy, pride, pleasure and strength. Sexuality is dynamic and changing and bisexuality is a real part of it. It is not a phase but a powerful desire in its own right. We will continue to chip away at biphobic attitudes in Australian society at large and in the gay and lesbian communities. After all, we've got an ice-pick and we know how to use it!

BISEXUALITY: OUR BASIC INSTINCT

If you are bisexual or feel you may be bisexual and want further information or would like social contact with other bisexual men and women either through the various bisexual groups or our bi personals or by just receiving the national newsletter, *BIWAYS*, then contact the Australian Bisexual Network, PO Box 490, Lutwyche, Queensland 4030, and send a long SAE, or check the listings page in this issue for your state group.

Wayne Roberts
ABN Co-ordinator.



BISEXUAL VISIBILITY DAY FEBRUARY 14TH

Valentine's Day, February 14th, is also Bisexual Visibility Day. It has in the past been celebrated in North America and New Zealand. This year, ABN wants all of us Australian bisexuals to celebrate it too.

How might we celebrate BV Day in 93? Well we could raise media attention. We could release press statements reaffirming bisexuality as a positive lifestyle. We could go out and plaster stickers all over town acclaiming Bisexual Pride and that Bisexuals are Everywhere. We could paint the town red with slogans but remember not to damage property or deface private buildings etc. We could organise a forum on bisexuality. Or we could have a quiet intimate social gathering of dinner amongst ourselves.

Whatever you or your Bi group decide, the important thing is to do something. That way you are showing your bisexual self even if it only to each other. We must start to dispel the myths about bisexual people, about ourselves. We must start coming out of the closet even if for only an hour or so. We must stop feeling ashamed of whom we are and start feeling proud of whom we are.

There has been some wonderful bisexual achievers in society over the centuries. A bit closer to 1993 we

can list some important and visible bisexuals in the Arts and Films. Here are a few names of some bisexuals, past and present, though not all publicly identified as bisexual.

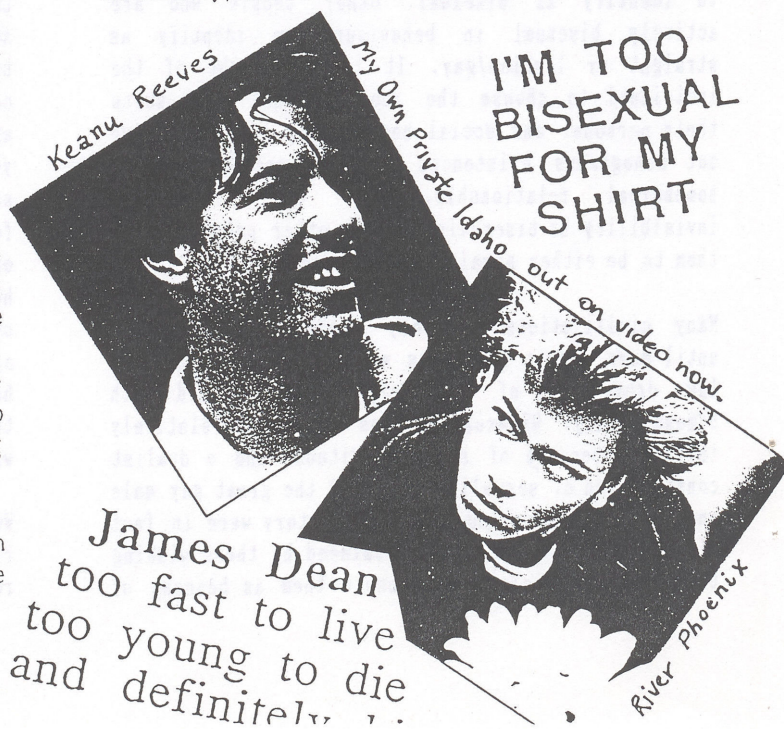
Virginia Woolf; Janis Joplin; Marlene Dietrich; Carol Queen; Colette; Vita Sackville-West; Martina Navratilova and Judy Nelson; Sandra Bernhard and Madonna; David Bowie; Elton John; Mick Jagger; Freddie Mercury; Denholm Elliott, Tyrone Power; Errol Flynn; Nijinsky; and Richard Fairbrass of Right Said Fred.

We also have various actors playing bisexual sometimes referred to as gay or lesbian roles in movies or on the box. Some are good images and some are bad.

Amanda Donohoe as CJ Lamb in *LA Law* and Sharon Stone in *Basic Instinct* are two that made the headlines last year for their roles as bi women. Others have included Keanu Reeves and River Phoenix in *My Own Private Idaho*, Jeanne Tripplehorn in *Basic Instinct*, Margaret Avery and Wooppy Goldberg in *The Colour Purple*, Michael York in *Cabaret*; Michael Caine and Christopher Reeve in *Mouse Trap* and Robbie Benson in *Ode to Billy-Joe*. Various other actors whose names escape me played bisexual roles in *Maurice*; *Torch Song Trilogy*; *Beyond Therapy* and *My Beautiful Laundrette*. Even gay porno star Jeff Stryker has played bisexual roles in some of his earlier porno films.

Rumours abound about a host of other personalities including that famous couple, no not Charles and Di, Tom Cruise and Nicole Kidman, even our own Peter Phelps previously of *Bay Watch* now starring in *RFDS*.

If you can think of any personalities, actors, writers etc that are bisexual or films depicting bisexuality, let us know. I know there are others. ■



BISEXUAL ACTIVISM - FROM OUR UNIVERSITIES TO OUT ON THE STREETS.

There is a resurgence of activism on our University campuses not seen since the 1970's. This can be attributed to a backlash against the conservatism that has crept into both the academia and student unions at tertiary campuses during the 1980's. It is a reflection of what has been happening to society in general.

One such area of activism is gay and lesbian rights and visibility. Gay students have at campuses around Australia begun setting up new groups or revitalising existing groups. They have lobbied student unions for rooms, officers and resources and in most locations been successful. There is even a push for a gay group at the Australian Catholic University. They have become vocal on gay and lesbian issues both on and off the campuses.

Along with this trend, bisexual students have also been more visible. While in the 1970's they all classified themselves as gay, gay now-a-days has a different meaning for many people. Most gay women now call themselves lesbian. Bisexuals too are separating themselves from using the terms gay, gay men or lesbians. For many bisexuals the gay and lesbian community have not been supportive or accepting thus the need to establish their own place in the system.

On many campuses, bisexual students have become involved in the existing gay and lesbian groups but unfortunately not all have come out as bisexual. However at universities like Wollongong, La Trobe, Curtin and UWA, the clubs state they are for gay, lesbian and bisexual students. Some student unions have established funded departments for gay, lesbian and bisexual students. At University of W.A. in Perth, the department is called the Gay, Lesbian & Bisexual Information Department while at Curtin and Murdoch Universities also in Perth they are called Sexuality Information Departments.

In 1990 when both the Curtin Stonewall Club and the Department then known as the Homosexual Information Department, were re-established following a year in the wilderness, bisexuals were involved. Wayne Roberts, an out bisexual became both the Club's President and the Department Officer while Blaine Kemp held committee positions. With the restructuring of the Department in 1991 to have a male and a female officer and also a name change, Blaine and Wayne became the first bisexual pair of officers in Australia to hold such positions. Both Blaine and Wayne were founding members of the Western Australian

Bisexual Network. They have been active bisexuals on and off Curtin, being involved in pride events, radio and TV interviews and documentaries, the National Bisexual Conference and as representatives on various other gay community and student committees.

At La Trobe University, Melbourne in 1992, the bisexual students pushed for the existing gay and lesbian club to include the word bisexual and were successful. Two bisexual students involved in this move were Karina Roberts and Joe Woodhouse, both 21 years old. They have also established a Bi-Friendly Group specifically for bisexual students and their friends. Joe has been active in establishing links with overseas bi groups through the Uni's computer Email system. Joe and Karina left for the USA in December where they planned to visit bisexual groups from the west to the east coasts. On their return they will be involved in the formation of the Victorian Bisexual Network.



ADRIAN MILLAR from L.I.B. SYDNEY.

**Bi and
Proud to
GAY**

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE.

In 1991 groups from New South Wales universities and colleges held a queer students conference at which a few representatives from other states also attended as observers. As a result a national queer students association was formed. Called Queer Collaborations, it is open to any non-heterosexual students at tertiary institutions such as universities and colleges including TAFE colleges. They produce a newsletter and a quarterly magazine. QC held their first National Conference in Sydney in August 1992 at which representatives from a large number of institutions from all over Australia attended. One of the workshops at the Conference was on Bisexuality and was well attended. As a result of the workshop, a Sydney bisexual group was formed in November.

Calling itself, L.I.B. (Love Is Boundless), they participated in the rally against discrimination only a week after they formed at which an Aboriginal woman speaker declared her bisexuality to the cheers of the crowd. LIB goes beyond the campuses and plans to participate in the 1993 Mardi Gras Parade on February 27th. They are also looking at the feasibility of hosting the 2nd National Bisexual Conference in Sydney later in 1993. Adrian Millar (pictured on previous page), his girlfriend Anna Brown and Platon Art are three young bisexual students from Macquarie University who have taken an active roll not only on their campus but also with Queer Collaborations. They are writing articles for the QC Magazine and the Sydney Star Observer paper. They were instrumental in the formation of LIB. All are keen to see the further development of an Australian Bisexual Movement and a national Network to address issues of bisexual visibility and discrimination against bisexual people.

If you are a student at a tertiary campus with a gay and lesbian group, why not get involved. You could then request that they develop policies for the inclusion of bisexual students and incorporate bisexual into their name and other material. Many campuses in the United States of America have done just that. It is now time for gay and lesbian groups on campuses here to follow suit. From GALA and GLOC will rise BGALA and BGLOC. The new national network, the Australian Bisexual Network based in Brisbane, will be actively lobbying gay and lesbian groups around the country to start incorporating bisexual into their title and statements. We can all play a part in this whether we are bisexual or not by actively supporting such moves. If you want to be active in this lobbying process then do get in touch with your state bisexual group or the national network. Addresses and contact numbers are in our listings. Be proud to be a BISEXUAL. ■

ABN IN ADELAIDE PROTEST

On Friday, December 11th 1992 the Australian Bisexual Network participated in a rally in Adelaide to protest the acquittal of two men who bashed a gay man at the Adelaide Parklands in March 1992. It was the first action of the ABN since it was set up at the beginning of December following a decision to establish a national body at October's National Conference.

On Monday, December 7th, a South Australian Supreme Court acquitted Jason Luke Londema, 20, and Robert Bruce Verco, 21, of charges of causing grievous bodily harm with intent. It was alleged they had acted in self-defence after the victim, a 59 year old gay man, approached Verco while he was sitting in his car in the Parklands. The gay man allegedly made sexual advances to Verco and touched his balls. Londema who had been hiding in the back seat jumped out and attacked the man with an iron bar. The 59 year old man admitted he had approached Verco but denied he touched Verco. In the attack the man suffered brain damage, a fractured cheekbone, a broken leg and broken ribs, cuts and bruises.

Senior Constable Jenny Barrett told the Court that the injuries sustained by the victim were totally inconsistent with the version of events presented by the defendants. Such a brutal attack on an elderly man by two young men is not justified in any situation. In 1992 a Court in Victoria acquitted a young man charge with the murder of an elderly gay man. In that instance the young man had met the victim at a bar, gone home with him, then brutally bashed him, stabbed him repeatedly, cut his throat before robbing him. He was acquitted on the grounds of self-defence after he alleged the elderly man had made sexual advances.

Bisexual men who frequent beats particularly parks at night must be made aware of these dangers. If at all possible they should carry a whistle. Because bisexual men may be placed in similar situations to the above cases, it was decided the Australian Bisexual Network would have a presence at the protest rally. Wayne Roberts, ABN Co-ordinator was in Adelaide visiting the new S.A. Bisexual Network when the rally was called. Wayne attended the rally outside the SA Attorney-General's office in the city along with over 200 other concerned citizens. The new ABN banner was prominently displayed to the left of the speakers in view of the crowd and street traffic.

Four speakers addressed the crowd and media expressing their outrage over the acquittal. A list

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15.

Bi the way,
don't assume
I'm gay



ARTICLES ON BISEXUALITY.

ABN through the pages of *National BIWAYS* will continue the tradition of WABN's *BIWAYS* to bring you articles published in journals and newsletters on bisexuality and bisexual people. ABN does not always agree with the views of the author or with the research and report findings outlined in the articles. Where possible ABN will critically review those articles, studies and report recommendations.

The following two articles come from the *National AIDS Bulletin*. The first is by Scott Anderson, a bisexual man, who attended the 1st National Bisexual Conference in Perth last October. Speaking from a bisexual person's perspective Scott raises some very valid points about the direction and slant of AIDS prevention, education and research. Good on you Scott for speaking out.

The second article is a report on the Project Male-Call Study conducted last May and June. While the study had some interesting and promising findings (I was present when Kim Benton presented the findings for Western Australia and comparisons with the national figures to a group in Perth late last year), this report and its media coverage have not painted a positive picture of bisexual men. See the news items from *The Australian* in the last issue of *BIWAYS* Nov-Dec 1992.

While the Benton presentation gave the promising news that bisexual men were practicing safe sex with their male partners and the incidence of HIV infection was relatively lower than for gay men, Kippax's report paints the image of bisexual men as irresponsible. The view point she and her fellow researchers have come from totally negates the advances bisexual men have made since HIV/AIDS enter Australia in the early 1980's.

Bisexual men and bisexually active men have been classified as gay community attached or not and labelled with the insensitive tags of GCA and NGCA. It is high time we took a stand about what non-bisexual people say and report about us. The media headline last November titled "Bisexuals favour unsafe sex" not only was misleading but also labelled bisexual women as irresponsible too. Bisexual men along with gay and straight men will continue to have unprotected sex with their regular partners but this does not imply this sex is unsafe. When are bisexual people going to be involved in the drafting of such surveys and in the evaluation of the findings?

On a more positive light, the report on a study of men who have sex with men in Brisbane has been released. The report titled "In Our Own Private World" is the result of a study carried out between February and October 1992. The researcher, Rodney Goodbun, seems to have a better understanding of bisexual men and bisexually active men and the report comes up with some positive recommendations. Of interest is the fact that not one of the callers used in the study identified as gay or homosexual. Several personal stories are included in the report and we have reproduced a few of those here along with the key recommendations. ▲

Bisexual People Speaking For Themselves

Scott Anderson

Scott Anderson does not work in the area of HIV/AIDS, but decided to write an article for the National AIDS Bulletin after "becoming fed up with the representation of bisexual men in the print media and with people speaking on behalf of bisexual men".

Where to Begin? We hear from politicians, public servants, health care workers, journalists and researchers about male bisexuality and AIDS. It seems that we hear from everyone except bisexual men themselves. This article is part of the process of bisexual people speaking for themselves. It is about language and using language inclusively. I don't usually self-identify as bisexual, but if I had to take on a label that would be the one, I don't have HIV but I'm concerned about AIDS; facts that I share with an enormous number of bisexual people.

Aims

1. To understand why bisexual men and women are usually silent in discussion about AIDS.
2. To consider how we can include bisexual men and women.
3. To acknowledge the advantage of including bisexual men and women.

Method!

I'll try to offer personal responses to these aims because it is exactly the personal responses of bisexual people that has been lacking.

Why is it that bisexual men have not represented themselves in this debate?

The simplest way of countering stigma in our society surrounding same sex relationships has been to affirm pride in gay and lesbian relationships, and to present homosexual orientation and gay/lesbian rights, as rights, and unequivocally non-negotiable.

For some bisexual people the need to feel part of a unified response to AIDS has led them to participate in gay AIDS organisations, on the basis of being gay.

Some people in our society consider bisexual people as aberrations from the heterosexual norm, and that with appropriate coercion, education and socialisation, bisexual people will simply be heterosexual. Many people in our society believe that acknowledgement of bisexuality is a cover for being lesbian/gay.

Others believe that bisexuality is a state of confusion. Each of these stereotypes effectively invalidates bisexual experience - as they are intended to do - and stop many bisexual people from acknowledging their bisexuality.

Bisexual people may present themselves as gay/lesbian in order to participate in a sense of solidarity in response to stigma in our society. They may present themselves as gays/lesbians for social reason in gay/lesbian groups, and in seeking partners. In the last decade there has been beyond each of these reasons an immensely powerful force encouraging some bisexual people to present themselves as lesbian or gay - the catastrophe of AIDS. For some bisexual people the need to feel part of a unified response to AIDS has led them to participate in gay AIDS organisations, on the basis of being gay.

Who am I talking about? At a gay community AIDS fundraising event where there were a few thousand people present, I hear thanks being given over the loud speakers to the person who had coordinated the event. As his name was read out I thought of a conversation I had with him some months before. We had talked of the strategies used in our society to sustain heterosexual/homosexual division. He mentioned a heterosexual relationship important in his life at the time. I asked him if his friends knew of this relationship and he commented, "only my closest friends know". Publicly gay, discreetly bisexual. I could give many other examples of people in this situation, though not so public, people doing what they can to provide a human response to AIDS within the human community, and often within the gay community.

When considering why it is that some bisexual people might present themselves as lesbian/gay, we need to consider the ways in which bisexual people respond to AIDS in the community around them.

Fifteen years old, in bed with a girl I liked, I mentioned that I didn't have any condoms; and so a decade before AIDS became a part of our language, our community, I was exploring and negotiating safe sex. Some years later my partner Carmel became pregnant. We had taken risks.

Continued next page.

Reproduced from

NATIONAL AIDS BULLETIN

November 1992

Pages

Bisexual People Speaking For Themselves.

I'm one of many bisexual men who has been advantaged in dealing with issues of safe sex by bisexuality, before AIDS even came to Australia. Since I've had to negotiate issues around contraception, negotiating safe sex hasn't been a recently learned behaviour. From this perspective some bisexual men have regarded gay men as being particularly disadvantaged in dealing with issues of safe sex. Thus some bisexual men have, in public discussion, focussed upon the need to provide education and information for gay men, rather than focussing on their own bisexuality.

Why is it that some bisexual men who are engaging in safe behaviours, may be invisible in social research. I have only once tried to complete a questionnaire about unsafe sex and I'll describe what happened. One of the first questions was: "Are you homosexual or bisexual?" At the time I tried to answer the questionnaire I did not accept the straight/bisexual/gay trichotomy so I left that question unanswered. (I still don't accept it.)

Another question was: "When did you last engage in unsafe sex?" If the question related to homosexual behaviour then - I never had, so I was not able to tick a box for that one either. "When did you last consider engaging in unsafe sex?" Again I never had, so I left that one also. I put the questionnaire in the non urgent pile in my work room then a few months later when I saw it was past the return by date I threw it out. Bisexual men who have not engaged in high risk behaviours may be invisible, not only because of the assumptions inhering some questionnaires, but also because they may perceive the questionnaires as irrelevant to their lives.

How do bisexual men acknowledge their grief in response to AIDS around them? This is something I find very difficult. I'll describe one of several situations I could include here.

At an AIDS candlelight vigil I moved closer to the loud speaker to hear the names more clearly. Then there was that sudden unexpected sharp cut as Patrick's name was read out. I hadn't known that he was ill. Patrick was a journalist who wrote articles for the whole community, not for the gay, but for the whole community. I thought of the last time I saw him. A person of immense spirit and humour. He'd been happy, telling me of his plans for the future. I think bisexual men often acknowledge their grief privately. If they participate in AIDS vigils or other situations acknowledging grief, discussion of their bisexuality may for them be completely irrelevant in the face of their grief.

Articles about AIDS constantly offer us stereotypes of bisexual men, who do not identify as bisexual, who do not identify with the gay community, and who covertly and recklessly engage in unsafe sex, putting all their partners at risk.

If acknowledgment of bisexuality can make more complex the affirmation of gay pride, is there also a stigma attached to bisexuality beyond that attached to homosexual behaviour? Absolutely. There are many people comfortable and accepting of both heterosexual and homosexual people, but uncomfortable with bisexual people. Why? There are many reasons but perhaps the most important one is that bisexual people do not fit conveniently into the straight/gay dichotomy.

Suddenly the division between straight and gay is not as certain as it once seemed. The whole notion of a division between the heterosexual community and the gay community starts to dissolve. The only way these communities can be imagined as separate is if human bisexuality is denied. In a frank discussion of his heterosexual and homosexual relationships Stephen Spender wrote, "Very few people have a clear view of their own complexity. They would prefer to simplify..." Bisexual people are often silent about their bisexuality, not because of embarrassment, but because bisexuality can seem to challenge so much.

If this is true then the sheer urgency of our response to AIDS has in fact increased that impetus towards denial. What is the public representation of male bisexuality in this time of AIDS? Articles about AIDS constantly offer us stereotypes of bisexual men, who do not identify as bisexual, who do not identify with the gay community, and who covertly and recklessly engage in unsafe sex, putting all their partners at risk. I won't give any citations for these articles, we've all seen them. They appear in publications of many kinds ranging from daily newspapers, to the *National AIDS Bulletin*. Not once, in all the articles I've seen offering these stereotypes, have I ever seen acknowledgment of the efforts made by a lot of bisexual men to adhere to safe sex, and to do what they can at a community level to limit the catastrophe of AIDS.

How true is this stereotype of bisexual men covertly and recklessly engaging in unsafe sex? The data we have about testing, positive results, and HIV transmission is inadequate, and often does not distinguish between homosexual and bisexual men. The stereotype will be true for some bisexual men,

thrust of health policy when it comes to AIDS and related issues is to keep everything out in the open. We have to always be in favour of non-discrimination because the danger of discrimination is that it drives relationships underground."

Whilst AIDS has led to increased visibility and representation for gay and lesbian people, the popular stigma around bisexuality, the fear of the spread of HIV from bisexual to heterosexual people, and the need for a strong gay community response to AIDS, has led to silence and invisibility from bisexual men.

How can we include bisexual men and women in the debate? The first step is to acknowledge the range of forces that lead to their invisibility. The next is to decide to address it. It is important to make efforts within the whole debate about AIDS, to explore ways in which bisexual men and women can speak for themselves. It's important to be prepared for the fact that bisexual men won't necessarily stick to the script that's been given to them: engaging in unsafe sex at every opportunity. It's important to create an environment where we consider AIDS in the



Some bisexual people may reject the divisions straight, bisexual, gay. Others may reject the behaviourist criterion for classifying people.

"Since only fifty per cent of the population is exclusively heterosexual through its adult life, and since only four per cent of the population is exclusively homosexual throughout its life, it appears that nearly half (46 per cent) of the population engages in both heterosexual and homosexual activities, or reacts to person of both sexes, in the course of their adult lives." 2

Kinsey's research methods have been roundly criticised, despite this the broader picture of human sexuality as a continuity rather than a dichotomy is being increasingly recognised. It could be argued that from the time that sentence was published, and also long before, an incredible effort has been made to deny human bisexuality, and that the language of the debate, heterosexual and homosexual, is part of the process of denial.

but Australians have one of the highest rates of HIV antibody testing in the world, and the picture that is emerging does not support this stereotype as a predominant pattern. Whilst we can neither confirm nor deny the stereotype, we can be certain that the assertion of it, in isolation, without acknowledgement of the efforts made by many bisexual men to adhere to safe sex, and to do what they can to stop the spread of HIV, is distortion and prejudice. I am one of many people becoming increasingly cynical about why, in articles about AIDS, bisexual men are stereotyped in this way.

What happens when bisexual men are alternatively disregarded, or acknowledged for the sole purpose of stereotyping them as covert but reckless AIDS risks? Obviously many will walk away. Obviously many will be less likely to identify themselves as bisexual. Obviously many will be silent. Is this what people want? In one of his recent speeches, the acting Prime Minister, Mr. Howe said: "The whole

context of human rights and human pride, and move beyond the tokenism so often seen in safe sex education programs that supposedly include bisexual men but in fact often do not. In attempting to create an environment in which bisexual men and women can speak for themselves, we must not only canvas and request their responses, opinions and involvement, we must make space for that involvement. Many people working in the area of AIDS are very effective at ensuring that they themselves are heard. Vitally important, we would all agree. Making space for bisexual people to speak for themselves will require new strategies.

Simon Watney, the AIDS activist has written in the *National AIDS Bulletin* of how "language... plays a fundamental role in shaping human identities and social reality itself." (He does not of course mention bisexual men.) In her article in the *National AIDS Bulletin* "A Changing Discourse: AIDS in the Australia Press, 1986-1990", Deborah

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Lupton concludes: "It should be remembered that the invisibility of an issue can be just as undermining as overt bigotry." (She does not of course mention bisexual men in her article.) The most obvious step forward, beyond exploring ways in which bisexual people can speak for themselves, is to use the expression 'Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Community'. This is vitally important. Bisexual men and women are active within the gay and lesbian community. The majority of bisexual people, like the majority of lesbian and gay people do not participate in the gay, lesbian and bisexual communities, but we should acknowledge those who do.

I'm writing from a perspective, my own. Probably everyone reading this will disagree with much of what I've written, and that's as it should be. I hope there will be a real diversity of people speaking publicly about these issues.



Why would it be helpful to include bisexual men and women in the debate? Professor John Kaldor in his article "Tracking the course of AIDS" writes "Collection and interpretation of epidemiological data will continue to be the final arbiter in measuring the effectiveness of our fight against this disease." Another measure in our effectiveness in fighting against this disease is our ability to engage people who may be at risk in responding constructively and thoughtfully to those risks. If we can include bisexual men and women it would be helpful to them. It would help bisexual men to keep to resolutions about safe sex.

It can sometimes be very difficult for bisexual men to assert safe sex in heterosexual situations. It challenges so many stereotypes. At the same time bisexual men can have difficulties dealing with the reckless AIDS risk stereotype in heterosexual situations. It would be helpful for bisexual men and women to speak for themselves as part of their own way of dealing with these challenges. It would help bisexual people to acknowledge their grief, and perhaps help them transform their grief into constructive action.

The most obvious step forward, ... is to use the expression 'Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Community'.

It would help bisexual people acknowledge their pride in their efforts to put a limit to AIDS. It would help bisexual men and women participate in gay, lesbian and bisexual community AIDS organisations, not on the basis of pretending to be other than who they are, but on the basis of honesty and pride. It would help heterosexual and homosexual, straight, gay and lesbian people to a broader understanding of how discrimination can affect people.

I've written this article thinking not of myself and my friends, but of people younger than myself. I've been very fortunate in life. A lot of younger people heading out into the world won't be so fortunate. When Betty Hounslow launched ACON's "Our Love" campaign she spoke of branching out, breaking down the barriers, defying categorisation, and strengthening our community. I'm hopeful. I believe we can do it. ■

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Bi and Proud to be a Lesbian

Project Male-Call: Gay Community Attachment and HIV

Susan Kippax, Pam Rodden and June Crawford

This paper was presented to the 5th National Conference on AIDS.

The researchers are from the National Centre for HIV Social Research, Macquarie University Unit.

Between the beginning of May and the end of June 1992, 2,667 homosexually active men in Australia were surveyed. The focus of the survey, which was undertaken as a consultancy to the Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing and Community Services, was on men who have sex with men in Australia - both men who were gay community attached and men who were not gay community attached and/or who lived beyond the two major centres of gay community in Sydney and Melbourne.

Its major aim was to describe these men's knowledge of HIV and AIDS and their sexual practices. A secondary aim was to pilot and develop a core set of questions which could be used in future surveys. These questions will form the basis of a set of indicators in terms of which the sexual practices and knowledge of men who have sex with men in Australia can be monitored.

This paper describes the preliminary findings of the survey.

Recruitment Strategy

The major decision to use a telephone survey using a 008 free call number rather than a face-to-face survey was taken because of financial considerations. We also believed that a telephone survey would give men the anonymity that many of them might desire. The success of the survey, in terms of the number of calls received, more than justified this initial decision.

Very little is known about the population of men who have sex with men or the characteristics of such men. To reach as many of such men as possible, strategies were put in place to recruit men who identify as gay and those who do not; those who have a social and political engagement in gay community; those who have a sexual engagement in gay community; those whose sexual contact is marginal; those whose mode of sexual contact is made outside gay community; those who lived in urban areas and those who lived in rural areas.

The most obvious way to recruit a sample of men who have sex with men is to ask them to come forward and volunteer. Strategies had to be developed to attract the attention of men who have sex with men, to convince them of the worth of taking part in the study, and at the same time assure them of anonymity. Strategies were developed with the assistance of Garret Prestage (a full report on strategies is available on

Recruitment sources included: institutions of the organised and formal gay community such as gay radio, gay venues, gay gyms, gay businesses, gay publications; all venues for sexual contact, within, outside and marginal to organised gay community, such as gay brothels, sex shops, beats, saunas; all relevant health centres, mainstream media and pornography outlets. Methods for contacting potential respondents included: standard advertising appeals; cards and fliers; stickers and posters; personal letters to personal columns; articles/interviews in media.

In order to put the recruitment strategy into effect, a national project manager (Mr. Kim Benton from the Victorian AIDS Council) was appointed. He organised the appointment of recruitment workers in each state and territory with the help of the AIDS councils and organisations. Strategies for recruitment, including the design of advertising material, commenced in April. The recruitment drives were staggered and took place just prior to the setting up of the 008 telephone lines and throughout the two months of the survey.

Sample

There were 7491 telephone calls recorded. There were 2667 completed interviews and 257 incomplete interviews. Of the completed interviews, 84 were grossly inconsistent. We have excluded these interviews from the final sample (n = 2583).

The remainder of the 7491 telephone calls were those received at times when there were either insufficient interviewers on duty or insufficient telephone lines available to carry out the interviews. Some of the callers were telephoned or they called back at another time. We estimate (and stress that this is based on very incomplete data) that we interviewed approximately 50% of those whose calls were answered.

Respondents were included in the survey according to the criterion that they had "had sex with" a man during the previous five years. We left it to the respondents to interpret what was meant by "have sex with" since details of actual sexual practices were obtained later in the interview. A number of callers failed to meet this criterion either because their last male-to-male sexual experience was not within the past five years or because they had never had male-to-male sex.

There is no way of knowing whether we have a random or representative sample of men who have sex with men in Australia, since there is no existing data on how such a population might be enumerated.

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On the whole, the telephone situation appeared to be successful in generating the hoped-for atmosphere where respondents could be open and honest about their practices and life situations. Many were very appreciative, finding that the experience of being interviewed was a good one for them. A large number of interviewees stated that it was the first time in their lives that they had ever spoken about the fact that they sometimes had sex with men.

It is our view that the telephone interview situation encourages self disclosure more successfully than a face to face interview would do. It seems to represent a good balance which enables enjoyable person-to-person contact while maintaining anonymity. The fact that the caller is in control, by having the possibility of terminating the interview at any instant, probably contributes to the caller's confidence, allowing him to be open. In addition, it must be said, the professionalism and enthusiasm of the interviewers also played their part.

Our confidence that the data are meaningful stems in part from the very wide variety of men who responded to the survey. The statistical results cannot reveal the flavour of this variety. The men who responded included some who had had only one sexual encounter with a man in their whole lives, and felt the need to tell someone about it. There were sex workers, some who had male clients only and some who had both male and female clients. Several men reported that the only male to male sex they had had was with transsexuals. There were teenagers and people in their seventies. Some of the men were from non-English speaking backgrounds, and there were a few men of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background.

We have, where possible and appropriate, compared these data with the available Census data (1986). We note that there is an over-representation of respondents from the middle class; the professional and better educated sections of society. The sample as a whole covers a wide range of men from all states of Australia. There is a slight under-representation of men from Western Australia, but the spread is otherwise very good.

About the sample:

* 2583 men from all states/territories were surveyed.

Compared with the Census data Anglo-Saxon men between 20 and 50 are over-represented. In common with other studies of gay men, (Connell et al. 1989) there is an over-representation of the tertiary educated and the professional in this sample in comparison with Australian averages;

* About two-thirds described themselves as gay or homosexual, nearly a quarter described themselves as bisexual, with a small proportion of the sample (2.5%) describing themselves as heterosexual. In this way the sample differs from other studies of men who have sex with men with a larger proportion of men identifying as heterosexual or bisexual, and living with female sexual partners and/or children;

* An interesting feature of the sample is that approximately one quarter of the men reported that they enjoy having sex with women: both men and women (13.7%), mostly women (9.4%), and women only (0.5%);

* A little over one quarter of the men had little or no social contact with gay community, and these men are referred to as non gay community attached (NGCA); and

* 74.7% of the men reported having had an HIV test, 83.5% of gay community attached men (GCA) and 50.1% of the non gay community attached men (NGCA). Of those tested, 9.0% reported that they were HIV positive.

We have divided the sample in two, according to a variable which measures engagement in gay community. This variable is a scale (a combination of items) which we found in our earlier study (Kippax et al., 1992) to be significantly related to adoption of safe sex and to other important indicators of response to HIV/AIDS. As the interviews were carried out, we noted that the sample included a sizeable group of men who rejected the notion that they were 'gay', lived largely as heterosexual men, had no (or very few) gay male friends, and had on the whole told no one about their sexual activities with men.

It is important to separate this group of men from the men who are largely gay-identified. We used low scores on the scale of Social Engagement to identify men with little or no social contact with a gay community. We have labelled this group of men "NGCA" (Non Gay Community Attached). It should be noted that the separation is not absolute, there are some men in the NGCA group who regard themselves as members of a gay community, for example. Nevertheless it will be noted that on almost every variable this group of men differs significantly from the remainder (GCA or Gay Community Attached) of the sample.

Summary of group differences

There are large, highly statistically significant, and consistent differences between the two groups. The NGCA men are slightly older, fewer of them being in the 20-30 age group and more in the over 40 age group. Although the groups differ on employment status, this is largely due to the age difference, fewer of the NGCA group being students. Of those in the workforce, the NGCA group is under-represented in professional occupations and slightly over represented in trade and labouring. Similarly, they are much less likely than the GCA group to have tertiary educational qualifications and more likely to have only school certificate. The groups do not differ in average income.

The groups do not differ with respect to country of birth. Differences between the groups in terms of religion are very small, even though technically they are statistically significant, the NGCA group being slightly more likely to be Catholic or Protestant and less likely to be atheist or agnostic.

...the sample included a sizeable group of men who rejected the notion that they were 'gay' ... and had on the whole told no one about their sexual activities with men.

The NGCA group are largely bisexual or heterosexual in terms of sexual identity and much more likely to live with a female sexual part-

ner and/or children. They have lived at the same address for longer (a much higher proportion of them for more than five years). They are sexually interested in women to a much greater extent than the GCA group, and much more likely to enjoy sex with women. They have had fewer male sex partners and more female sex partners in the past six months.

These differences in demographic characteristics and in items related to sexual identity and sexual partners confirm the presence of two different populations. This is further supported by the differences in where the men heard about the survey. The NGCA men responded to advertisements in local newspapers and mainstream press, 38.6% of them reporting these as their source of information about the survey compared with only 12.2% of the GCA men. They were also more likely to report their source of information as videos than GCA men (28.6% as compared with 17.8%). On the other hand, GCA men were more likely to have heard about the survey from the gay press (22.2% as compared with 9.3% of NGCA men), from the AIDS Council (9.5% as compared with 1.9%) or from a friend (13.2% as compared with 4.2%).

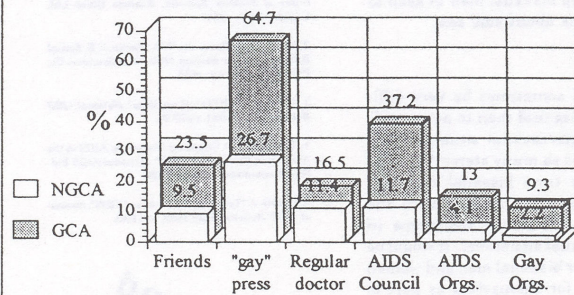
We believe that this survey has been successful in contacting men about whom little is known. These men who have sex with men have little contact with the gay community in terms of social engagement, and many of them do not identify themselves as gay. They are a group whose behaviour may involve risk of contracting and/or transmitting HIV with both male and female partners, as we discuss in more detail below.

Since the NGCA men do not identify with the gay community, it is possible that they have not modified their behaviour as the result of the education campaigns that have been mounted through gay community organisations. They may well represent a target group for which new education strategies need to be developed.

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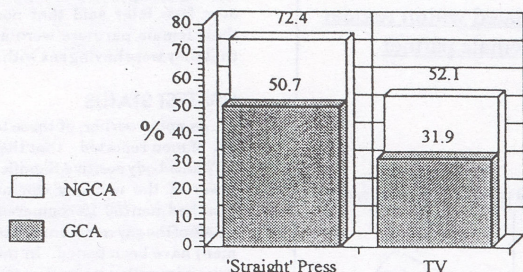
STUDY POPULATIONS: Gay/bisexual men

Sources of knowledge



STUDY POPULATIONS: Gay/bisexual men

Sources of knowledge



HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE

Information with regard to general knowledge about HIV and AIDS was extremely high; 72.1% of the sample scored the maximum of six correct responses. There were no differences between the states and territories, although rural SA and rural Tasmania, WA generally and Wollongong had the lowest scores.

There were statistically significant differences in knowledge on the basis of sexual identity with NGCA men and those identifying as heterosexual having less accurate information.

An indicator was constructed to measure knowledge of 'unsafe' and 'safe' practices; knowledge was accurate and widespread. The

great majority (98.2%) of men knew that unprotected anal intercourse with men is unsafe while a slightly lower proportion (72.7%) judged anal intercourse without ejaculation as 'unsafe'. Men who identify as heterosexual or bisexual (and are thus likely to be having sex with women) are less likely than men who identify as gay to have accurate information about the safety of vaginal and anal sex with women.

So as with the first indicator, there are small but significant differences between GCA and NGCA men as well as between men who identify as gay and those who identify as heterosexual and bisexual with the former being slightly better informed. There is also a rural/town versus city difference. Men from the cities having, in general, a higher knowledge score than men from rural areas and towns.

With regard to sources of information, gay press and AIDS organisations were most often cited as the most important sources of information.

* over two-thirds of the sample cited gay or AIDS-related organisations as important sources of information.

* while the GCA men were more likely to name AIDS organisations, the gay press, and friends, the NGCA men were more likely to name mainstream press and television as important sources of information.

SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS

Before turning to sexual practice it is important to look at sexual relationship patterns. Sexual behaviour is, in part, influenced by the nature of the sexual relationship in which it takes place. The nature of the sexual relationship is extremely important with respect to the way in which 'safety' is appraised by sexual partners and the HIV prevention strategies that are adopted.

48.9% of the men were not in a regular relationship and had casual sex only. 37.7% were in a regular partnership with another man (about half of these in monogamous relationships and the other half were in relationships in which either they and/or their partner had casual sex as well). The remainder of the men reported that they had several regular partners or no stable pattern of sexual relations. When compared with non gay community attached men, men attached to gay community were more than twice as likely to be in some form of 'regular' relationship with another man.

Just under 20% of the men were in a regular sexual relationship with a woman, and the majority of such men (69%) were non gay community attached. Monogamy (having only one female partner) was the most common form of relationship with women followed by casual only.

SAFE AND UNSAFE SEXUAL PRACTICE:

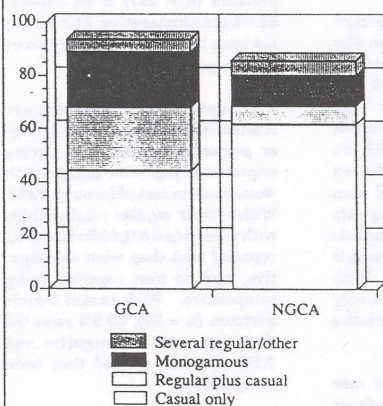
In the discussion which follows 'safe' means

- * no sex in last 6 months
- * no unprotected penetrative sex (penis in anus or vagina)
- * consistent condom use for penetrative sex

'unsafe' means

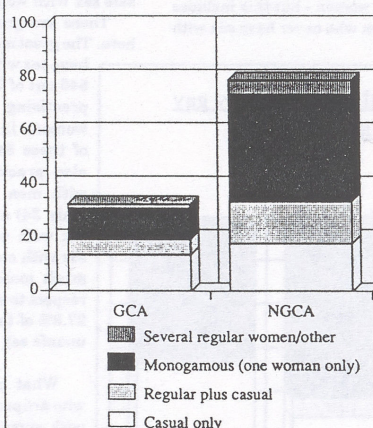
- * some unprotected penetrative sex (penis in anus or vagina)

Relationships with men



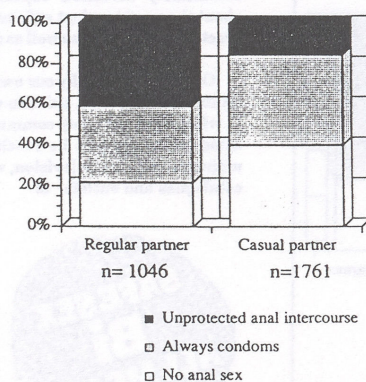
6.4% of gay community attached men and 14.3% of non gay community attached men were not currently in a relationship.

Relationships with women

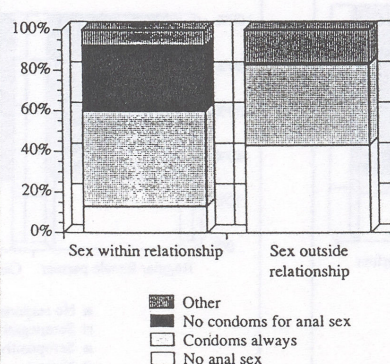


67.4% of gay community attached men and 21.1% of non gay community attached men were not currently in a relationship with a woman.

Anal intercourse in the past 6 months - male partners



Agreements negotiated within regular relationships with men



With Men

1865 or 72.2% of men in the whole sample consistently avoid sexual practices with men which are unsafe for transmission of HIV. These are men who practise abstinence, no anal sex, or anal sex with consistent use of condoms.

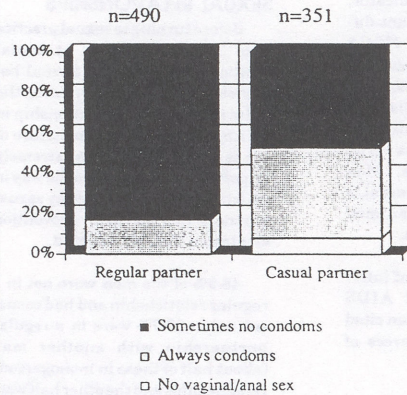
What of the 27.8% of men (n = 718) practising unsafe sex with men? When we examine their sexual practice within the context of their relationships (regular (N = 1046) and casual (N = 1761) - these are overlapping samples as some men have both regular and casual partners) - we find that of those men in regular relationships, 40.7% have unprotected anal intercourse within regular relationships, the remainder either use condoms (37.5%) or do not have anal intercourse (21.8%). Only 15.2% of those men in casual relationships have unprotected anal intercourse, the rest are split almost

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equally between those who abstain from anal intercourse and those who consistently use condoms.

With reference to those in regular relationships, the picture of 'unsafe' sex is not as bad as it may first

Penetrative sex in the past 6 months - female partners

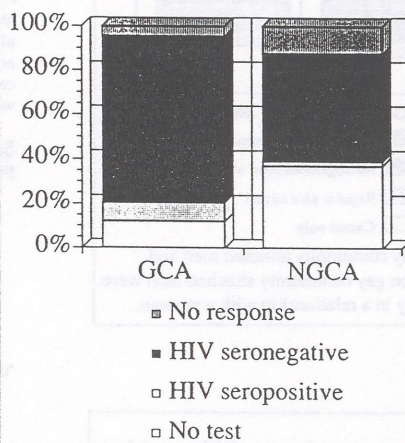


appear. Although 40.7% have unprotected anal intercourse within their relationship, most of it may be assumed to be 'safe' (in the sense of negotiated safety). Most men (84.4%) of men in regular relationships have agreements with their regular male partners about anal intercourse within the relationship, while 65.4% of those in regular relationships had agreements about anal intercourse outside the relationship. As we found in previous research (Kippax et al. in press), many men in regular relationships practice what we have called 'negotiated safe sex'; they have unprotected anal intercourse with their regular partner of the same negative HIV antibody status and reach a variety of agreements about sex outside the relationship (typically no anal intercourse or condoms always). More than three-quarters (77%) of men with agreements used their own and partner's HIV status to work out the agreement.

With Women

There are 2043 men or 79.1% of men who consistently avoid unsafe sex with women - but this includes those men who never have sex with

HIV-antibody test status by gay community attachment

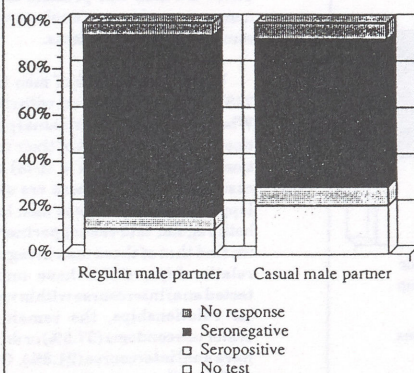


women. Of those men who currently 'have sex with women', (N = 761), only 29.0% consistently avoid unsafe sex with women.

There are grounds for concern here. The great majority of men who have sex with women, namely 540 out of 761, or 71.0%, are practising unsafe sex with women. In addition, 136 out of these 540 (or 25.2%) are also practising unsafe sex with men. Very few men (only 34) are practising safe sex with women but unsafe sex with men. The reverse is much more common. With respect to sex with men, only 27.8% of the sample practise unsafe sex with men.

What of these 540 men who are practising unsafe sex with women? Most of the men in regular relationships with women are practising unprotected vaginal or anal sex (83.1%). While 47.3% of men in casual relationships with women practise unsafe sex, 44.7% of the men use condoms with their casual female partners.

HIV antibody status by "unsafe" sexual practice - male partners



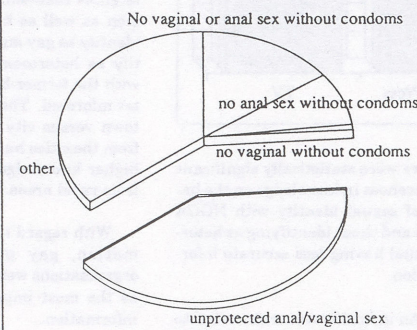
eg. 78% of those having unsafe sex with their regular partners are seronegative.

Project Male Call: Gay Community Attachment and HIV.

from NATIONAL AIDS BULLETIN

December 1992/January 1993 Pages 25-31.

Agreements negotiated within regular relationship with female partner



Negotiation is not as common amongst men and their female partners as amongst the men and their male partners. This is complicated by the fact that many of the men have not informed their female partners about their sex with men. Indeed of the men who had agreements with their regular female partners, over 50% later said that none of their female partners were aware that they were having sex with men.

HIV TEST STATUS

As noted earlier, of those tested 9% of men reported that they are HIV anti-body positive. Significantly fewer of the non gay community attached men (50.1% compared with 83.4% of the gay community attached men) have been tested. In the non gay community attached group 4.0% of those tested reported being HIV antibody positive, while 10.5% of the gay community attached men reported that they were HIV anti-body positive.

If we examine the relationship between test status and sexual practice we find that of those men having unprotected anal intercourse with their male regular partners, (n = 464) 78% are seronegative, just over 10% have not been tested, and 5.6% (26 men) are seropositive. The picture for men having unprotected anal intercourse with male casual partners (n = 297) is as follows: 63.6% are seronegative, 21.2% have not been tested, and 8.1% (24 men) are seropositive.

The picture for female partners is somewhat different. A much larger proportion of the men having unprotected vaginal or anal sex with women are untested (around 30%). Within their regular relationships with women (n = 88), 50% of the men reported that they were seronegative, and no men reported being seropositive. With casual female partners (n = 68), 60.3% reported that they were seronegative and 2.9% (2 men) reported they were seropositive.

CONCLUSIONS

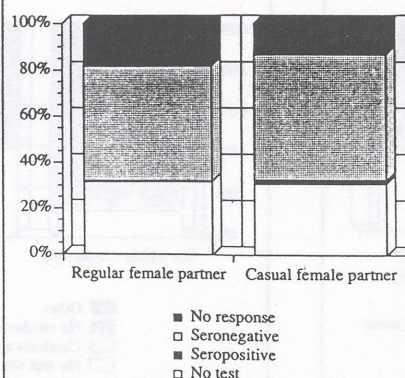
Data indicates that knowledge is widespread and that the adoption of sensible prevention strategies is also widespread - the exception appears to be with sex with women.

Gay community men are well informed and the education and prevention programs developed by the gay communities and AIDS organisations clearly have had a significant impact on behaviour. The data also indicate that more needs to be done with men who are not gay community attached especially about the need to adopt safe sexual practice with women as well as men.

Our data, especially our own recruitment strategies, point to ways in which these non gay community attached men might be reached - mainstream press, television, video catalogues and outlets. ■



HIV antibody status by "unsafe" sexual practice - female partners



eg. 31.8% of those having unsafe sex with their regular partners are untested.

Feminism and Xenophobia

Sharon E. Jackson

I remember the first time I asked the question "What's Feminism?" It was sometime during the Carter administration, and I was 10 or 11. I'd been watching the news and the terms 'feminist' and 'feminism' kept coming up. I couldn't figure out exactly what they meant from the context, so I asked my mom. "Feminism," she told me, "is a white women's issue. A feminist is a white woman who wants everyone to treat her like a white man." I remember the words vividly. It was my earliest memory of explicitly racial comments coming from a parent. I didn't quite understand, so she told me to keep watching the news and I'd see what she meant.

Sure enough, I did, or least I'd thought so at the time. Whenever the 'F'-word crossed the lips of a news commentator, it was accompanied by film footage which eventually formed one of my early stereotypes of feminists: longish hair, bell-bottom jeans or hippie skirts, tank tops or political t-shirts under flannel shirts, brown leather hippie vests, birkenstock sandals, white women. I don't recall ever seeing a black, asian, or latina *feminist* on the tube while I was growing up. And, the scuttlebutt in my middle school had it that all feminists were man-hating lesbians. I was in college before I discovered that 1) not all feminists are white; 2) not all feminists are female; 3) not all feminist women are lesbians; 4) not all lesbians dress the same; 5) not all lesbians are feminists; 6) not all feminists believe in the same kind of feminism, and 7) not all forms of feminism agree with each other.

Of course, I didn't learn this in the classroom. Various friends and acquaintances were more than happy to beat me over the head with miscellaneous theory and long lists of do's, don'ts and complaints. Inside of a year I was introduced to a spectrum of feminist beliefs by people who ignored the key question — "What is feminism?" When I put this question to people the responses I got almost invariably fell into the realms of either man-bashing/women-on-a-pedestal or "I'm not feminist — I'm humanist" ('cause by this time, feminism had gotten a bad name on campus). These responses were mired in a swamp of buzz-words and catch-phrases that many of my college-mates couldn't explain if their lives depended on it. So, as so often happens when I get bogged down in some theory or another, I asked my mom.

This time, the question yielded better results. In a nutshell, she told me that yes, she felt that feminism was, for the most part, a white women's issue for two reasons. First, due to cultural stereotypes about poverty and disadvantage, many white women, while having the best intentions, assume that women of color don't really know what is best for them, and therefore ignore their input on a lot of issues. Second, non-white women in America have rarely had the luxury of not working, which has forced them to be more self-sufficient. My mother's issue is that the feminist movement, as it currently exists, is primarily for the benefit of white American women who want all of the privileges of being a white male. In her own way, she's right.

from
BIFocus ♦ A newsletter for Philadelphia's bisexual community ♦ Summer 1992 Page 9.

International Bisexual Conference

An International Bisexual Conference is being planned at the end of June/early July 1994, in New York, as part of Stonewall 25 (the 25th anniversary of the Stonewall Riots). For information phone 212 459 4784 or 718 499 5517.

Many of the forms of feminism I have been exposed to are extremely exclusive. I have met blatantly racist feminists. I have read feminist and lesbian feminist utopian literature in which non-whites are not only non-existent, but have been actively eradicated. I have read articles by lesbian feminists denouncing non-lesbian, bisexual or heterosexual feminists as insincere and traitors to the cause. I have come across feminist literature in which non-heterosexuality has been bred out, and I have seen sympathetic men shunned or specifically asked not to attend rallies. Why? I ask again, what is feminism, and why does it seem to give so many people permission to ignore the racism, sexism, classism, political activism and general xenophobia existing in many of these so-called progressive feminist groups?

Truthfully, I don't know. Television has so confused my thinking on the subject that, like the jurors in the Rodney King case, I have bought into many of the stereotypes lock, stock and barrel. The feminist community doesn't help much either. I have both witnessed and been the victim of personal verbal attacks and ostracism perpetrated by "feminist" women on other women who have unknowingly violated some unwritten rule such as: referring to a roomful of women as 'guys' (trust me, using 'people' or 'folks' is a hell of a lot safer, depending on the crowd!); mentioning having close male friends who aren't queer or quite visibly queer-supportive; eating the wrong kinds of food; having sex with the wrong kind of people (for instance, men); having the wrong kind of sex; or not knowing the entire history of the feminist movement by heart as well as the buzz-word of the week. Personally, I was harassed out of my cabin at a lesbian/feminist retreat for bringing "phallic" energy (in the form of a hunting knife) in with me.

If this sounds like a laundry list of complaints, it is. I hate being ostracized for things I'm not aware of. I hate being made to feel as though there's something wrong with me because I won't cut classes to go to a rally, because I had English teachers who taught me that using the male pronoun was almost always correct, or because I grew up attending schools for the privileged or the gifted, with life circumstances that didn't conform to any of the stereotypes of the average black woman. I hate being ostracized by some "feminists" because I am bisexual.

I admit that I don't know much in the way of feminist theory, but I do know this — *As ye sow, so shall ye reap*. Right now, many of the "feminists" that I have met are sowing the seeds of dissension and alienation, both within their own ranks and among the ranks of those who are looking to them for advice and insight. If they continue in their intolerance and outright xenophobia, these "feminists" will not only fail in their efforts to win converts, they will also undermine a movement which has taken many lifetimes to build. ♦

BISEXUALS
HERE
QUEER
AND
EVERYWHERE

UK BI CONFERENCE FEEDBACK:

Bisexuality & Anti-Sexism.

The following article is on the 10th National Bisexual Conference in the United Kingdom last year. It is reproduced from BIFROST, November 1992 issue. It raises some interesting ideas on gender politics and anti-sexism. Along with the preceding article on Feminism and Xenophobia by Sharon E. Jackson (from BiFocus, Summer 1992), it is hoped they will generate some debate or thinking on the issues of bisexuality, racism and sexism in Australia. We welcome articles or points of view on these topics and issues.

For me one of the best parts of the 10th NBC were the discussions on gender politics and anti sexism, particularly the workshop "A Man's World?" on the oppression of men. These allowed men and women to discuss the issues in a (generally) non-confrontational way, and to listen to each others viewpoints and experiences of oppression.

Reactionary aspects of the men's movement, such as Robert Bly's 'Wild Man' mythology, and inactive guilt-tripping, were trashed, but also, the orthodoxy that only women are oppressed (and only by men) was questioned. The danger of any orthodoxy is that it becomes a taken-for-granted assumption that prevents us from seeing the real situation (in which we are all both oppressed and oppressors to different degrees), and solutions to this. The concept of oppression that most of the radical left has been using over the last few decades has in fact been a male defined concept of oppression: focussed upon economics and visible power, not on the dynamics of inter-personal relationships or the pervasive images and expectations of 'real' masculinity and femininity.

Under this concept many of the more subtle and personal means of oppression get ignored: that men's conditioned lesser expressiveness and perceptiveness implies that they are living less fully than they could, and that the stress on achieving status and visible 'success' is destructive to the health of men and to any female wife or partner. The life expectancy of men is 8-10 years less than that of women in the UK and US, and men are three times more liable to commit suicide or be murdered. Men do well on external, visible forms of power (although only a small number really 'make it' in capitalist society), but are deprived relative to women in internal forms such as access to fulfilling relationships and self-awareness.

Whilst there is no doubt that women suffer greater limitations of their lives in general due to the patriarchy, this cannot be separated from men's oppression due to patriarchal norms, and these oppressions must be understood and fought together in a coherent way, rather than being simply blamed on the 'opposite' gender. Nor can liberation for society come about by denying some people's experience of oppression, whether due to class, gender, race or disability.

The bisexual movement has a key role in bringing together men and women who have a genuine interest in fighting the patriarchy - I don't know of any other conference where so much space could be used in the way it was at the 10th NBC - and at a personal level bisexuals perhaps are more willing to question the essentialist notions of men and women possessing entirely different capabilities and roles and status. Just as we expose the falsity of the idea that the separate categories 'heterosexual' and 'homosexual' are based on reality, so we can subvert the separation of 'masculine' and 'feminine' qualities into disjoint social categories of people, and begin to build relationships which are free of power differences and exploitation, and are based on appreciation of deeper qualities than adherence to gender norms. ▲

by Kevin. Croydon
U.K.

BISEXUAL LIVES.

The following personal stories are reproduced from Rodney Goodbun's report, *In Our Own Private World*, released October 1992 by the National Centre for HIV Social Research. BIWAYS welcomes bi stories from its readers. You can request that only initials, first name or full name appear on the published story.

Personal Stories

The following stories are edited versions of the interview records which were included in the analysis. The names of the callers are pseudonyms and the ages of the callers have been rounded off in five year periods. In some cases, the occupations of callers have been altered to protect anonymity. Where occupations have been altered they have been changed to a comparable area of work within broad categories such as trade or professional work. For example, a doctor may be changed to a dentist and a plumber may be changed to an electrician.

Tom

code: 10

Tom is 25 years old and is currently unemployed. He thinks of himself as straight, "I'm with a woman, now and then I go for sex with a man. I only do it for the fun, as an experiment". No one knows about his sexuality. The extent of his contact with gay men is one guy who he knows is gay.

He is engaged to a woman that he has been in a relationship with for seven years. He describes the relationship as, "good, very happy, stable, with a future, unless she found out....she'd chop it off".

He has sex with a man once a month or once every two months, it varies. "I put it on him. I've known him for a couple of years through a friend and one time, a couple of years ago, I just asked him."

"We talk about safe sex, we use condoms, we suck without condoms, I don't go full on into it....we do anal sex."

"I had a HIV test....I go to gaol sometimes....I had an operation and they tested me then for HIV. I don't have sex with men when I'm inside."

He doesn't know anywhere to go for information and support about having sex with men.

BISEXUALS
VISIBLE
AND
INDIVISIBLE.

Continued from previous page.

Michael

code: 111

Michael is 40 years old and works as a salesman. He thinks of himself as bisexual meaning, "I have a need to have a guy inside me".

"I enjoy sex with both, I'm more turned on by a guy. I'm a passive bisexual, I put myself in the woman's role being penetrated."

"I get turned on by seeing a woman naked and seeing a woman want me to take her."

"I've been through a period with one guy, it was a kind of obedience thing, once he wanted to see me doing it so we found some gay guys and I did it with them."

"I've had a bisexual relationship. It was just going to be oral sex but after a while I knew I needed a guy. I never thought I would kiss a guy and cuddle him but this one guy, we tongue kiss and everything."

"I dress in lingerie. I get emotionally...I needed him a lot. We were thinking about having our wives but that calmed down a bit. We both had kids so..."

Only his male partners know about his sexuality.

He has been married for sixteen years and has three children. His wife does not know that he has sex with men. *"She'd suicide. She'd be appalled. She hates homosexuality. She's involved in the church...a couple of times at parties, football club, there's been a bit of swapping but only once has she ever done anything with someone."*

He has sex with his regular male partner often, *"It varies, two or three times in one day, or for three days in a row or two to three times in a fortnight"*.

"With others...when the occasion takes...I regularly take two guys on, two out of three occasions, I like being a slut. We all regularly give each other head jobs."

"I have gay movies hidden in the house so I probably think about sex with men every day. I'm at a stage where I'm a little concerned about myself. I've been to escorts on four or five different occasions, I'm interested in big."

He met his male partners through the football club. *"I got involved with a guy from the club, he was seeing a woman who was older, she wanted two guys and I went along. I found out that he was into men as well. There is a group of four of us that do it now, not all from the same club."*

He has sex with his regular male partner at his own home or his partner's home. His wife works and they have sex at his home when she is out.

"We're careful about safe sex. When I first started I was wary. We always used condoms. We were worried about swallowing so one guy found some articles that said it was alright and we all read them."

"I always have sex with a condom. I check for obvious infections, my oral hygiene is always good. If I do have a sore I don't do oral sex."

He would call the AIDS Council for information and support about having sex with men, *"...not that I've seen them advertised."*

Peter

code: 104

Peter is 40 years old and lives in the city while maintaining a farm in the country. He thinks of himself as bisexual meaning, "Bisexual".

He is "very private" about his sexuality, *"no outward shows of affection"*. He has no contact with gay men and does not read gay magazines.

He has been married for fourteen years and describes his relationship as *"pretty stable"*.

He and his wife have a "live in" partner who is male, bi and twenty five. He has sex with his wife every night and sex as a couple with the live-in partner a couple of times a week. *"Sometimes we (he and the live-in partner) just have sex by ourselves."*

"We met through a magazine, Contact, after a few meetings we had AIDS tests, then more two months later, then he moved in. Then six months later we had tests."

"At first it was just sexual, now it is sexual and emotional with all three of us."

"We don't practise safe sex because we have had the tests and it's just the three of us."

He is "not quite sure" where to go for information and advice about having sex with men, *"ask a doctor"*

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6.

of demands was read out and then presented to the Attorney-General, Chris Sumner, which included a review of the S.A. Criminal Law Consolidation Act to ensure the law on self defence is not used to protect homophobes who commit acts of violence against men or women who are gay (or bisexual) or presumed to be.

Despite the ABN banner being in full view of all the speakers only Kenton Penley, one of three speakers from Lesbian and Gay Community Action (LGCA), mentioned the word bisexual (once). Their overall silence was hastily questioned after the rally. LGCA activist and speaker Ian Purcell said that he was aware of a bisexual presence but he had enough difficulty remembering to reverse the order of gay and lesbian without introducing another to the list. It was however agreed that LGCA does need to include bisexual in their statements and address issues of concern to bisexual people.

The brightest moments were after the rally when several people from the crowd came up to Wayne and said how good it was to see bisexual representation at the rally. Our visibility is so important if we are to be taken seriously and our issues are to be addressed within the gay and lesbian community. It appears the bisexual movement has a person in the Gay and Lesbian Counselling Service of SA. At post rally drinks and news viewing, a key member of the Service came out and offered the SABN the opportunity to address volunteer counsellors on bisexual issues. He already raises bisexual issues but this would allow the SABN to have a higher profile in the Gay and lesbian community. ♦

AUSSIE
BI
AND
PROUD

POLICE ACTIVE AT BEATS IN TWO STATES.

It has come to the attention of ABN that police in Western Australia and Queensland have mounted undercover or blitz operations at various beats in Perth and Brisbane. This is despite assurances by the Police Departments in those states that operations of that type would not normally be undertaken.

In Perth the well known beach beats of Swanbourne, City Beach and Floreat have come under considerable police attention over the past month. It is unclear at this stage if undercover police have been used to entrap beat users. Bisexual men who may frequent these beats during the day or night should be very weary.

To add to this there appears to be some anti gay lunatic doing the rounds of Swanbourne Beach car park damaging cars. A member of the WA AIDS Council's Beat Education Team apparently had his vehicle damaged with tyres slashed and every panel bashed in while he was away at the beach talking to users. These beach beats are very popular over Perth's long hot summer nights. Users beware!

In Brisbane, police mounted an undercover operation at suburban Sunnybank Shopping Plaza over the Thursday night, Friday and Saturday of the last week of January and caught 114 men in the Plaza toilets. It is unsure if actual entrapment was used or if the men were charged or just given a warning. It was said the police were astounded to observe the number of men whom then went off when released to join their wives and children elsewhere in the Plaza and carpark. The cubicles are apparently very popular because it is said they have holes large enough to put a penis through. Again we warn bisexual men to be very careful if they frequent any beats. One never knows until it is too late if that cute guy wanking is really a cop, a basher, robber or the man of your dreams. ■

Continued from previous page.

Andrew

code: 107

Andrew is 30 years old and works in the public service. He thinks of himself as bisexual meaning, "I never really know what I want, it just happened". "I take rather than give. One is trying to make me happy, women, the other (men) is trying to get something out of you."

No one other than his male partners knows that he has sex with men. "Once in Canberra I went to a gay bar, but never in Brisbane. I've been to a party once or twice where there were gay men but no public places."

He has been married for five years and has two children. His wife does not know he has sex with men. He said that his wife does not have sex outside the relationship.

He has sex with men on an irregular basis. Sometimes he will not have sex with men for several months and sometimes he will have sex with men every week.

He meets his male partners at toilets and at the beach. He has a regular male partner.

"We had a falling out. He's untrustworthy. I don't know who else he has sex with, I don't trust him very much."

"He's gay. We met at a party, I was pretty full. He initiated it, we went back to his house. We didn't talk about safe sex."

"Sometimes we practise safe sex, most of the time we don't. We have anal sex, I take rather than give. I don't use a condom with my wife. I have thought about a HIV test."

He doesn't know where to go for information and support about having sex with men.

I LIKE IT BOTH WAYS

Bob

code: 5

Bob is 30 years old and works as a truck driver. He thinks of himself as bisexual, "I like to have sex with men and women, equally, I have feelings for men and women".

"I live with a lady...sometimes it (sex with men) just feels different to the normal sexual feelings with a woman." A few close friends know about his sexuality. He has never gone to gay venues or read gay magazines. He has seen gay videos.

He has been in a relationship with a woman for three years and they have been living together for twelve months. She knows about his sexuality but does not want to talk about it. He has told her about two men he has been with while in a relationship with her. He has had sex with one other woman in the last three years.

He has sex with men every couple of months. "I don't get the urge all the time, it's mainly with one bloke but I've had a few partners in the past...it's easier with one partner."

"I went to visit this bloke and he had this other friend...I met him one night at a party. We talked, we had a few drinks, most of the men used the toilet out the back. He just came in and we talked, he got excited, I got excited...."

"I don't know if he has other partners, he's bisexual like me, he doesn't go looking...he has a girlfriend. He lives by himself. We go to his place."

"We use condoms, always used condoms. Once at the start, when I first experienced sex with another man I didn't use a condom."

"HIV test? No, I feel we're pretty safe."

"I don't use condoms with women."

He has gone to magazines like women's magazines, Post and newspapers for information about HIV/AIDS. ▲

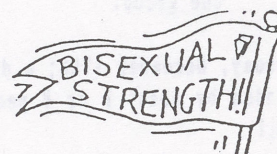
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BISEXUAL IS BEAUTIFUL



Summary Of Recommendations

1. That further research be conducted to investigate the influence of ethnicity, disability, location and heterosexual culture on the social and sexual circumstances of men who have sex with men.
2. That a multi media campaign be developed for the mainstream media to address:
 - a) male to male sexual behaviour,
 - b) safe sex,
 - c) the promotion of information services, social/support services and clinical services.
3. That social/support groups and individual support services for men who have sex with men be established in regions throughout the state.
4. That a statewide telephone advice and counselling service for men who have sex with men be established.
5. That the telephone service be promoted in the mainstream media.
6. That a statewide referral network and directory be established and maintained as an integral component of the telephone service.
7. That programs and services for men who have sex with men and women partners of men who have sex with men be developed simultaneously.
8. That training and support in relation to issues for men who have sex with men and women partners of bisexual men be provided to paid and unpaid staff in the development and maintenance of statewide and regionally based services for men who have sex with men.
9. That a high profile media campaign addressing discrimination in relation to sexuality and HIV/AIDS issues should be developed and implemented throughout the state.
10. That safe sex contact networks be established for men who have sex with men.



STATE BY STATE

Sydney is gearing up for the annual Mardi Gras with the parade and party on the 27th February. LIB will be having a stall at the Mardi Gras Picnic / Markets on Sunday February 7th where they hope to make contact with many more bisexuals and raise some funds to help decorate their float for the Mardi Gras Parade. The next LIB meeting is on Tuesday, Feb. 9th at 7pm, 33 Wellington Street, Chippendale. The Gay and Lesbian Rights Lobby are hosting *Pride and Prejudice* at their rooms in Oxford Street, Darlinghurst on February 11th. They however did not invite a speaker to address bisexual issues and still find it difficult to accept bisexuality as valid. Get along and join other LIB members to raise bisexual issues of discrimination as all other sections of the Sydney Queer Community are represented and speaking. Do come and join the bisexual float at the Parade on the 27th.

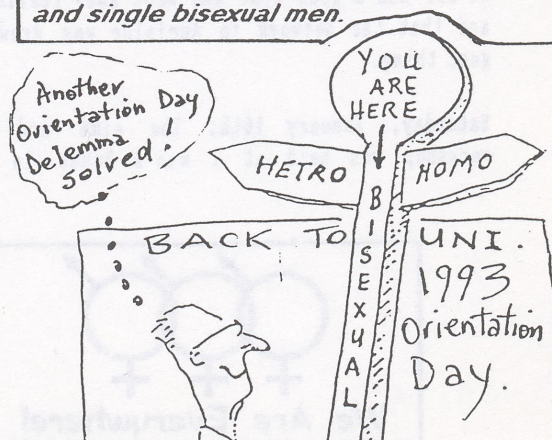
Joe and Karina from the La Trobe Uni group are still enjoying their US trip visiting Bi groups there. On their return they will be involved in setting up the Victorian Bisexual Network. Scott is busy writing an article for the *National AIDS Bulletin* but will be having a well earned break in February. Bill reports that GAMMA Project ran a very successful workshop on Bisexual men in Rural Areas. They have received some Federal funding for one of their projects.

In Tasmania, the Liberal Government may now introduce antidiscrimination legislation covering sexuality following a report by the Tasmanian Council of Social Services which showed widespread discrimination against gays, lesbians and bisexuals in that state.

South Australian Bisexual Network has been busy as their report in this issue reveals. One of the group may be heading for Mardi Gras and will be on the float in the Parade.

VICTORIAN BISEXUAL NETWORK.

A bisexual network for men and women is about to be established in Victoria in March 1993. If you are interested in becoming a part of this social, support and political group that will be based in Melbourne write to us here at ABN or to the La Trobe Bi Group in the listings. Melbourne and Victoria need a social group for bisexual women and men. Apart from the bisexual married men's group run by the GAMMA Project there has been nothing for bisexual women and young and single bisexual men.



SABN ACTIVITIES REPORT.

The South Australian Bisexual Network has been quite active over the last few months. It has been growing slowly but surely. Since the lunch at my house on November 28th, we have met regularly at various homes around Adelaide. The following is a list of the activities that we have engaged in so far:

Monday, December 7th; a meeting at my house of about 8 or 9 people where we:-

- outlined what we wanted for and from the Network. This lead to a loose set of objectives;

- discussed what it means to us to be Bi, our "image", and the implications of identifying as Bi;

- discussed the right to privacy and related confidentiality issues, particularly the publication of named photographs in BIWAYS without the permission of those photographed;

- looked at a PO Box, subscription to BIWAYS and putting community listings into the Adelaide press;

- looked at the gender balance/imbalance within the group.

Thursday, December 17th; a dance outing to Beans Bar, attended by about 7 or 8 people. A good time was had by all.

Monday, January 11th; we had a meeting at a woman's house in Semaphore, attended by approximately 14 people at which we:-

- further discussed the aims and objectives which had been written up into a first draft;

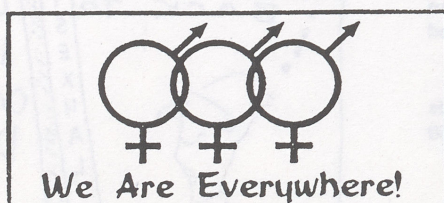
- set a date to workshop the above more thoroughly;

- set a date for a picnic --- February 6th;

- set about socialising and discussing issues and topics of interest.

We all had a good time and went away feeling positive and that the Network in Adelaide was growing into a good thing.

Saturday, January 16th; The aims and objectives workshop was held at a man's house in Semaphore.



Considering all the jokes flying around, an amazing amount of work was accomplished. Two women and three men participated in this workshop. We then went to the beach for a swim, accompanied by my two children. One of the other men cooked us a wonderful meal at his house on the beach front. We resolved to meet the following Tuesday at his beach-side house.

Tuesday, January 19th; In a relaxed atmosphere, four of us went over the second draft of the aims and objectives and resolved to mail out a copy for comment, with the picnic invitations. We then worked on a concept for an information sheet or flyer.

Thursday, January 21st; About 10 or so of us turned up for a dance at Beans Bar. We had a stimulating talk fest and a bit of a bop.

Monday, January 25th; Invitations to the picnic and the draft aims and objectives were mailed to all of those who had given us their address, except for one couple whose address I lost, so my apologies to you if you are reading this.

We are now looking forward to our *Picnic in the Park* at St. Peters River Park on February 6th. So as you can see we have been pretty busy since November. We plan to have regular meetings at a neutral venue by the end of february. We have decided on a neutral venue for a number of reasons.

Many of the people who have contacted us are not gay identified and prefer a non-gay identified space, where we can be free to build our own identity. This along with the desire of myself and some of the other members to separate issues of sexual diversity from that of AIDS, has ruled out the AIDS Council as a venue. In breaking the links set up by the media (straight and gay) between (Bi)sexuality and HIV/AIDS, we hope to establish a new forum for debate and discussion. One in which the personal growth and liberation of the individual is promoted as we attempt to build an understanding that sexuality includes multiple differences, variations, possibilities and moments.

In sincere Bi Pride

Margaret

for the South Australian Bisexual Network (SABN)

A social and political network for like minded people
PO Box 3391, Grenfell Street, Adelaide SA 5000.

INFO & CONTACTS NEEDED.

ABN is keen to hear from readers of any groups that state they include bisexual people or are for bisexual men and/or women not listed in this newsletter.

We would welcome contact from any bisexual people in provincial cities and towns, and from any living in Tasmania, Northern Territory, and Canberra (ACT) who would be willing to act as local contacts for the Australian Bisexual Network. As ABN contacts you would only be required to send us any news items from local papers relevant to bisexual people and issues and to put around some copies of the newsletter of ABN info.

**BI**

PERSONALS

19.

THESE PERSONAL ADVERTS ARE PUBLISHED FREE. The Australian Bisexual Network reserves the right to edit offensive ads or refuse to publish ads. If you have a complaint about an advertiser please inform ABN and we will contact advertiser or remove personal ad from BIWAYS. All advertisers should contact ABN if they wish their personal ad deleted. Personal ads will be published for four issues of BIWAYS then deleted automatically unless renewed by advertiser. ABN does not accept any liability or responsibility for ads published in BIWAYS.

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1. Place your reply in a sealed stamped envelope.
2. Write the advert CODE on the front centre of envelope.
3. Put this envelope together with \$3 or \$5 for two replies in another envelope (stamps, money order or cheque accepted).
4. Post it to ABN, PO Box 490, Lutwyche, Queensland 4030.

ADELAIDE, SA.

BI GUY 45yrs, married, 6' tall, good looks, interested most things, wishes to meet other straight acting bi-guys 20-45 years for friendship and safe fun times. Only genuine replies please, phone number for quick reply, but all replies answered. Discretion assured and expected. Code SA-A1.

ADELAIDE, SA.

BI IDENTIFIED LESBIAN who is a disabilities and HIV Counsellor wishes to make contact with other people particularly bisexuals in same or similar counselling fields. Code SA-T1.

ALBANY, WA.

BI GUY mid 40's, married, seeks Bi couple in Albany area for fun safe times, discretion assured and expected. Code WA-M2.

BRISBANE, QLD.

BI GUY young 38yrs, tall, slim, single, passionate, likes beach, bush, safe fun times would like to meet similar minded bi guys, girls or couples to 35 years for friendship, possible relationship. Code QD-R1.

BRISBANE, QLD.

GAY GUY 28yrs slim, good looking, only into safe sex wishes to meet a young lady for first time sexual experience with woman and explore my desires and sexuality further. Code QD-M1.

KAMBALDA, WA.

BI GUY 37yrs, married, interested in meeting Bi guys or couples in Kambalda/Kalgoorlie area. Interested in most things, safe sex and discretion a must. ALA. Code WA-H1.

PERTH, WA.

BI GUY 23yrs, novice, good looking, seeking to meet a Bi couple/s to 35 years of age for discrete safe times. Must be clean. Code WA-W2.

PERTH, WA.

BI GUY 27yrs, single, 6'2", slim build, interests are scubadiving, martial arts, outdoor activities and safe sex. I am seeking a Bisexual guy or Bisexual girl who have similar interests, especially scubadiving. ALA. Code WA-R3.

PERTH, WA.

BI GUY 36yrs seeks Bi male, Bi female or Bi couple for safe times, discretion assured, age & race no barrier, transsexuals welcome. Code WA-W3.

PERTH, WA.

BI GUY 29yrs moves between Perth and Gascoyne District. Interested in meeting other Bi men, women & couples. Code WA-C1.

PERTH, WA.

BI GUY 35yrs slim build 5'7", fair, fit & healthy, reasonable looks, enjoys most things, good sense of humour, easy going would like to meet Bi woman for honest safe future. ALA. Code WA-M1.

PERTH, WA.

BI GUY 40's in process of "coming out". Slim, 5'6", gentle, considerate, non-pushy and discrete. Interested in meeting with Bi couple or Bi lady for friendship/relationship. Please enclose a photo, same returned and ALA. Code WA-H2.

PERTH, WA.

BI GUY own business, 44yrs, married, 5'7", slimish, fit & healthy, reasonable looks, S.O.H. Into boating (own boat), gym, fishing, BBQ, outdoors, footy & cricket, meeting people. Interested in meeting younger Bi guys, Bi girls, married or single, small build, straight acting, under 5'7" for friendship and possible relationship, possible X-dress. ALA. Code WA-B2.

Dr Allan T Shafer

MA (Clin Psych) D Litt et Phil
Clinical Psychologist &
Organisational Consultant

Suite 23 Lincoln Centre
4 Ventnor Avenue West Perth 6005

I'M TOO
BISEXUAL
FOR MY
CUP

THE BI-SEX
ROOM

BI
MEN

BI
WOMEN

Bi Personals cont.

I'M
A
PERTH
BI

Continued from Page 17.

PERTH, WA.

BI GUY 33yrs & getting younger, Pisces, semi-professional, slim build, 5'9" 64Kg, hazel-eyes, attractive looking and very active. Enjoys clubbing and meeting people. Like to meet younger Bi / Gay guy for f/ship possibly more. Must have good sense of humour. Discretion is assured if needed. nationality unimportant, reply with phone number for quick response. ALA. Code WA-D1.

PERTH, WA.

BI GUY Lives WA north-west, visits Perth regularly, would like to meet other guys to 35 years for mutual massage and fun safe times. phone number appreciated for quick reply, discretion assured & expected. Code WA-G1.

PERTH/FREMANTLE, WA.

HERERO-BI GUY single, 20's seeks guys, girls, transsexuals, 18-25, any nationality for fun times & possible friendship, north of the river from Fremantle to City Beach areas, must be non-pushy, discrete, good sense of humour, easy going, don't mind if you drink or smoke (because I do) & most of all be honest. Only genuine replies please and send your photo & phone number for quick reply. ALA. Code WA-S3.

PERTH/FREMANTLE, WA.

STRAIGHT GUYS (2) looking for two bi girls for fun times. We are also into cross-dressing. Code WA-B1.

QUINNS ROCKS, WA.

BI GUY 32yrs, married, slim, fit interested in meeting other guys up to a similar age in Quinns Rocks area or northern beach suburbs, discretion assured & expected. Code WA-W1.

ROCKINGHAM, WA.

BI GUY 21yrs, single, likes the gym and the beach. Wishing to meet straight acting guys 18 to 25 years especially in the Rockingham & Mandurah areas for safe fun times. Code WA-R2.

ROCKINGHAM, WA.

HERERO-BI GUY 37yrs, single, 5'4", Anglo-Indian, Engineer seeks slim lady to 48 years. Only genuine replies please. Fee refunded to all replies. Code WA-P1.

Things have been pretty quiet for the WA Bisexual Network since Wayne and Michelle left in December. Les has been attending a few committee meetings representing WABN and has sent out letters to all WA bi men on the mailing list informing them of special seminars being hosted by the WA AIDS Council's Bi/Gay Married Men's Group. Jacqui from the Bunbury area would like to see a social group start up in that region. ABN is not sure if any of the groups are operating at this stage.

No news from the Northern Territory or the ACT on any groups there. We did hear that the AIDS Action Council of the ACT in Canberra received a Federal CAPE Grant to run their Bi/Gay Married Men's Group for another year.

In Brisbane, Wayne has been active setting up ABN and meeting with representatives of community and AIDS groups to seek support for ABN and the establishment of a Brisbane Bisexual Group. Advertisements went in the *Courier Mail* on January 23rd. So far there has been over 20 responses for men and women from as far afield as Cairns down to northern NSW. A social get together will be held at a coffee lounge at Ascot on February 13th at 3pm with the view to setting up a social group. Wayne also went on *4ZZZ Community Radio* and *ZZZ* will be have a special Bisexual show on either February 10th or 17th, so do listen in between 6 & 9pm and give us a call on 252 1555 and speak on air as a bi person. In the *Sunday Mail* in January was a report on the rise of AIDS and HIV infection on the Sunshine Coast, north of Brisbane. One of the areas of concern the report said was bisexual men and their female partners. Female partners of bisexual/gay men made up 1 in 3 of women being infected with HIV through heterosexual sex. Play it safe and always use condoms with guys and girls. ABN will be represented at Mardi Gras Parade by Wayne who is taking the banner down to use on the float.

QUEENSLAND BISEXUAL NETWORK.

BRISBANE BISEXUAL GROUP.

ABN will be holding an informal gathering for bisexual men and women in the Brisbane region with the view of establishing a social group. It is hoped that the group will in time lend their support to the operations of ABN as it grows and needs more volunteer help.

Date: *Saturday, February 13th.*

Time: *3.00pm to 5.00pm approx.*

Place: *Cafe DaVinci*

134 Racecourse Road (racecourse end) . Ascot

Anyone interested in attending but cannot or would like more information should contact Wayne Roberts after hours on 8572774 before Saturday, February 13th.

LIVE IN BUNBURY OR ITS NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS IN THE SOUTH WEST OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA?

Well if you do and you would like to become involved in a social group for bisexual women and men, we would like to hear from you. One of our members, Jacqui, who lives just outside of Bunbury City would like to see a social group establish in the area.

Write to ABN with your address and/or telephone number and we will put you in touch with her. We already have several bi men and women in the area so we already have a nice nucleus for a *Bunbury & Districts Bisexual Group*.

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**BI MEDIA****Any Thing That Moves.**

Magazine of the Bay Area Bisexual Network:-
2404 California Street, San Francisco, CA 94115, USA

Bi Focal. -- Anything But Shortsighted.

Newsletter of the Christchurch Bisexual Group:-
PO Box 1372, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Bi Focus.

Newsletter for the Philadelphia Bisexual Community:-
PO Box 30372, Philadelphia, PA 19103 USA.

BIFROST.

National Bisexual Newsletter for the United Kingdom:-
PO Box 117, Norwich NR1 2SU, United Kingdom.

Bi-Lines.

Newsletter of the Wellington Bisexual Women's Group:- PO Box 5145, Wellington, New Zealand.

BiNet Newsletter.

Newsletter of the Bisexual Network of the USA:-
BiNet. 584 Castro Street #441, San Francisco, CA 94114-2588, USA.

National BIWAYS.

Newsletter of the Bisexual Movement in Australia:-
Australian Bisexual Network, PO Box 490, Lutwyche, Queensland, Australia 4030. Wayne (07) 857 2774.

Bi Women.

Newsletter of the Boston Bisexual Women's Network:-
338 Newbury Street #2020, Boston, MA 02115, USA.

Decidely Bi.

Newsletter of the New York Area Bisexual Network:-
c/-Jaye Fox, 942 47th Street, Brooklyn, NY 11219, USA

North Bi Northwest.

Newsletter of the Seattle Bisexual Women's Network:-
PO Box 30645, Greenwood Station, Seattle, WA 98103-0645, USA.

The Bi Monthly.

Newsletter of the Champaign-Urbana Bisexual Network:- c/- Mc Kinley Foundation, 809 S. Fifth Street, Champaign, IL 61820, USA.

SHAMAKAMI.

Newsletter for lesbian and bisexual women feminists of South Asian descent:- PO Box 281, Balmain, NSW 2040 or phone (02) 818 1468.

LISTINGS**AUSTRALIA.****Australian Bisexual Network.**

National body for bisexual men, women and affiliated groups promoting bisexuality, bisexual rights, pride and advocacy for bisexuals. Produces *National Biways* a newsletter for the bisexual movement in Australia. PO Box 490, Lutwyche, QLD 4030.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

AIDS Helpline. (09) 227 8619.

AIDS Youthline. (09) 328 2644.

Asians & Friends Perth.

A social & support group for gay & bisexual Asian men and friends organised by WAAC, (09) 2278355.

Bisexual & Married Gay Men's Group.

A social & support group organised by the WA AIDS Council. ring Mondays (09) 328 2656.

GALE.

Coalition for Gay and Lesbian Equality - addressing issues of discrimination, equal opportunity, bashings, police harassment, violence against lesbians, gays and bisexuals in Western Australia. PO Box 912, West Perth, W.A. 6005.

Curtin Stonewall Club.

A social support group for lesbian, gay and bisexual students at Bentley Campus, Curtin University of Technology, Kent Street, Bentley, W.A. 6102. Ring (09) 351 2907 12 - 2pm M - F during semesters.

ACT UP (Perth).

A non-partisan diverse group of people united in anger to end the AIDS crisis. PO Box 231 Northbridge, W.A. 6003.

Police Liason Officer for the Gay, Lesbian & Bisexual Community in Western Australia, phone Segt. Wayne Goodsell (09) 458 2656 to report police harassment.

Western Australian Bisexual Network.

Perth Bisexual Guys' Group

Perth Bisexual Women's Group

Perth Mixed Group

Perth Bi & Gay Fathers' Group

PO Box 8378, Perth Stirling Street, Perth, WA 6849.

Contact Les - (09) 227 9292 a/h or Bill (Fathers Group) - (09) 271 4171 a/h.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Bisexual And Married Homosexual Men's Group.**

A social support group organised by the AIDS Council of South Australia. PO Box 907, Norwood, S.A. 5067, ph (08) 362 3106; a/h 7-10pm (08) 362 3223.

Second Story Youth Centre.

Services and support groups for young people including bisexual youth. 57 Hyde Street, Adelaide City, SA 5000. ph (08) 232 0233.

South Australian Bisexual Network.

Social and political network for bisexual women, men and friends. Write:- SABN, PO Box 3391, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, SA 5000.

Contact Margaret (08)344 6146.

VICTORIA.**Australian Bisexual Men's Association.**

Social/support groups for bisexual men and married bisexual/gay men and their wives. GAMMA PROJECT offers telephone and face to face counselling for bisexual men and their partners, a resource library. 14A Churchill Street, Mont Albert, Victoria 3127. ph (03) 890 1068.

GAMMA Melbourne.

Social and support group for married gay/bisexual men; meets at Collingwood Community Health Centre, cnr. Sackville Street, Hoddle St. entrance, 8pm last Monday each month. write PO Box 41, Richmond, Victoria 3121.

La Trobe Bi-Friendly Group.

A social/support group for bisexual & bi-friendly students at La Trobe University. Write:- c/- S.R.C, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083.

BISEXUAL
VISIBLE
AND
INDIVISIBLE

Relate.

Social/support group for married gay men who wish to remain married. PO Box 441, Malvern, VIC. 3144.

Geelong Social & Support Group.

Social/support group for gay and bisexual men. Write PO Box 596, Belmont, VIC 3216. ph (03) 43 9438.

Alternative Connections.

Social club for gay and bisexual men in the Hamilton District. Write to AC-DC, PO Box 366, Hamilton, VIC. 3300.

Gippsland Gay People's Support Group.

Social/support group for gay, lesbian & bisexual people in the Gippsland District. Write PO Box 848, Morwell, VIC. 3840. ph (051) 34 6117.

Scene.

Gay and lesbian youth support group in the Shepparton District operates the **Country Scene Information Line** 0055.13159 (25cents/21.4sec) Write to Scene, PO Box 904, Shepparton, VIC. 3630.

Multicultural Gay Support Group.

Social & support group for gay (& bisexual?) men from multicultural backgrounds. Write PO Box 1052, Elsternwick, VIC. 3185.

NEW SOUTH WALES.**Love Is Boundless.**

Social support and political group for bisexual men and women and friends in and around Sydney New South Wales. Write:- L.I.B., PO Box 1827, Macquarie Centre, NSW 2113. Contact Adrian Millar (02)888 9856.

GAMMA (NSW).

Social and support group for married, divorced gay/bisexual men meets 1st & 3rd Wednesday each month at 197 Albion Street, Surrey Hills, NSW 2010. ph 6-10pm on (02) 360 9810 or (008) 80 4617.

Queer Collaborations.

National network for non-heterosexual/queer students. Write c/- Lesbian & Gay Officers, Students' Representative Council, Level 1, Wentworth Building, University of Sydney, NSW 2006.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.**Canberra Bi-link.**

Support/social group for married gay and bisexual women. Write PO Box 522, Dickson, ACT 2602.

QUEENSLAND.**Queensland Bisexual Network.****Brisbane Bisexual Group**

A social support and political group for bisexual men and women. Write:- QBN (Brisbane), PO Box 490, Lutwyche, Qld 4030. Contact Wayne (07)857 2774 a/h.

NEW ZEALAND.**Christchurch Bisexual Group.**

PO Box 1372, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Wellington Bisexual Women's Group.

PO Box 5145, Wellington, New Zealand.

Wellington Gay & Bi Dads' Group.

Contact John Boyd 885 5992 or write PO Box 10-245,

RUSSIA.**Moscow Bi-Sex Club.**

PO Box N3, Moscow 123308, Russia.

THE NETHERLANDS.**Vereniging Landelijk Network Bisexualiteit.**

Postbus 75087, 1070 AB Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

UNITED KINGDOM.**Bifrost.**

National newsletter and information for the UK. Write PO Box 117, Norwich NR1 2SU, United Kingdom.

Edinburgh Bisexual Group.

Operates the Bisexual Pen Pals Scheme and houses Bisexual Archives. 58a Broughton Street, Edinburgh EH1 3SA, Scotland.

London Bisexual Group.

Write BM/BI, London WC1N 3XX, United Kingdom.

London Bisexual Women's Group.

Write BM/LBWG, London WC1N 3XX, UK.

For information on other UK Bi groups contact WA Bisexual Network.

GERMANY.**Di Lade.**

Karl Marx Strasse 58, 1000 Berlin 44, Germany.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**Bisexual Network of the USA.**

BiNet, national organisation for the USA. Write:- 584 Castro Street #441, San Francisco, CA 94114, USA.

Bi Unity.

PO Box 42106, Philadelphia, PA 19101, USA.

Seattle Bisexual Women's Network.

PO Box 30645, Greenwood Station, Seattle, WA 98103-0645, USA.

Portland Bisexual Women's Group.

PO Box 10863, Portland, OR 97210 USA.

East Coast Bisexual Network.

2nd Floor, 338 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02115, USA.

Bi Connection.

PO Box 13158, Minneapolis, MN 55414, USA.

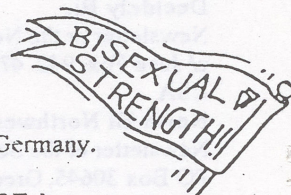
For other USA Bi groups see Media Listings.

CANADA.**Bi-Focus.**

PO Box 34172 Post Office D, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6J 4N1.

Ontario Bisexual Network.

519 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4Y 2C9.



**BI**

PERSONALS

The Australian Bisexual Network provides a free personal advert section in the national bisexual newsletter BIWAYS for bisexual or bisexually inclined people. ABN reserves the right to edit or reject adverts that include material that is likely to offend others or that suggests illegal activity. ABN will not publish material that appears as racist (no Asians), sexist (no fems), age-ist (no oldies), size-ist (no fatties) or classist or that involves children (minors) or the exchange of money for sex. Say what you like, not what you dislike. Treat people with respect and be honest about your own self.

TO PLACE A FREE ADVERT IN BIWAYS.

Please place my free personal advert in the next issue of National BIWAYS. I am 18 years or older and know that the publishers reserve the right to edit or reject any advert that may cause undue offense or suggest illegal activity. I understand my personal details given will be kept strictly confidential by the publishers and not given to any other group, publication or person without my permission in writing.

NAME _____ SIGNATURE _____

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REPLIES TO MY AD: 1. PLEASE POST ALL REPLIES TO ADDRESS GIVEN ABOVE. _____

2. DO NOT POST REPLIES TO ABOVE ADDRESS, I WILL (a) COLLECT _____
(b) TELEPHONE _____.

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- ☐ BI MAN
- ☐ BI WOMAN
- ☐ BI COUPLE FEMALE
- ☐ BI COUPLE MALE
- ☐ BI MAN/GAY MAN COUPLE
- ☐ BI WOMAN/GAY WOMAN COUPLE
- ☐ BI MAN/STRAIGHT WOMAN COUPLE
- ☐ BI WOMAN/STRAIGHT MAN COUPLE
- ☐ BI TRANSSEXUAL MALE
- ☐ BI TRANSSEXUAL FEMALE
- ☐ STRAIGHT COUPLE
- ☐ GAY WOMAN or LESBIAN
- ☐ GAY MAN
- ☐ STRAIGHT MAN
- ☐ STRAIGHT WOMAN
- ☐ TRANSSEXUAL/TRANSVESTITE MAN
- ☐ TRANSSEXUAL/TRANSVESTITE WOMAN

YOU SEEK

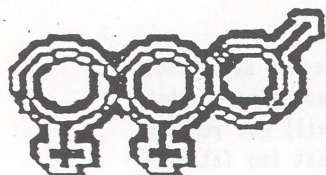
- ☐ BI MAN
- ☐ BI WOMAN
- ☐ BI COUPLE FEMALE
- ☐ BI COUPLE MALE
- ☐ BI MAN/GAY MAN COUPLE
- ☐ BI WOMAN/GAY WOMAN COUPLE
- ☐ BI MAN/STRAIGHT WOMAN COUPLE
- ☐ BI WOMAN/STRAIGHT MAN COUPLE
- ☐ BI TRANSSEXUAL MALE
- ☐ BI TRANSSEXUAL FEMALE
- ☐ STRAIGHT COUPLE
- ☐ GAY WOMAN or LESBIAN
- ☐ GAY MAN
- ☐ STRAIGHT MAN
- ☐ STRAIGHT WOMAN
- ☐ TRANSSEXUAL/TRANSVESTITE MAN
- ☐ TRANSSEXUAL/TRANSVESTITE WOMAN

My ad reads as thus:

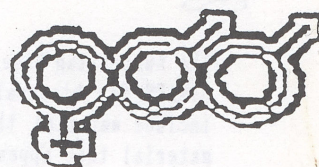
city/town	state	

POST TO:- Australian Bisexual Network, PO Box 490, Lutwyche, QLD. 4030.

attach spare paper



REGISTRATION FORM
AUSTRALIAN BISEXUAL NETWORK
MEMBERSHIP / SUBSCRIPTION



MEMBERSHIP

I wish to apply for membership of the Australian Bisexual Network which I understand entitles me to a vote at any formal meetings of the Network, seek endorsement to a position on the Network committee, a subscription to the Australian Bisexual Network newsletter: *National BIWAYS* and other entitlements that may be bestowed on members.

SURNAME:..... CHRISTIAN NAMES:.....

ADDRESS:.....

..... POSTCODE:.....

TELEPHONE NO.:..... home business

Is discretion needed should we need to contact you by phone?

I am already a financial member of WABN/SABN/LIB
and my details/updated details are above.

☐

NEWSLETTER SUBSCRIPTION ONLY

I wish to take out a subscription to *National BIWAYS* the national newsletter of the bisexual movement in Australia.

SURNAME:..... CHRISTIAN NAMES:.....

ADDRESS:.....

..... POSTCODE:.....

I have already paid a subscription to *BIWAYS* which will transferred to *National BIWAYS*
(please tick)

☐

My postal details are as above.

DONATION

I wish to make a donation of \$5 (or amount given below) to ABN to help with the running costs
and services (please tick)

☐

Membership \$20/\$12 conc. \$.....

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Donation \$.....

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$.....

SIGNATURE:..... DATE:.....

Post to:-

AUSTRALIAN BISEXUAL NETWORK

PO BOX 490
LUTWYCHE
QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA 4030

"National Biways." *National Biways*, vol. 2, no. 1, Feb. 1993, p. [1].
Archives of Sexuality and Gender, link.gale.com/apps/doc/FFBTDX771576703/AHSI?u=ubcolumbia&sid=bookmark-AHSI.
Accessed 26 Nov. 2024.